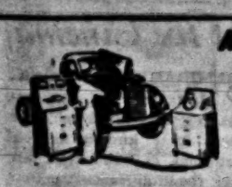

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THE JERUSALEM POST

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1956

PRICE: 120 PRUTA
VOL. XXXII, No. 8568*

A scientific wonder!
Only a few treatments and FAT WILL DISAPPEAR
DIANA Beauty Institute

MARGINAL COLUMN

By Edward Crankshaw

IN Britain, as no doubt in other Western countries too, the growth of automation in industry is throwing labour relations into confusion. The ghosts of the Luddites, the machine wreckers of the British industrial revolution, are walking. Government and employers find themselves on the defensive about the remarkable technical processes which open new vistas of material progress — and, at the same time, by throwing individuals out of their now redundant jobs, call for a redistribution of labour. Trade unions which, unaccountably, seem to have let the coming of automation take them by surprise, have no clear attitude to the inevitable problems raised and too often fall into a mood of panic-ridden obscurantism. Only one group of people are happy: the Communists. They know exactly what to do. They encourage the workers to resist new developments to the last ditch, in the hope that chaos will ensue. To quote the London "Daily Worker": "We have to rouse the great mass of workers, and not merely the militants, to bring their full weight in all forms of activity, demonstrations and strikes against the job-destroying policy of the Tories . . . the fight for jobs cannot, of course, be confined to the workshop alone. It must develop into the widest possible action and agitation against the Government. But it must start in the workshop at the slightest sign of redundancy. There should be no waiting until unemployment has developed on a really menacing scale . . ."

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THE British Communists thus are happy about automation and the drive for increased productivity because it gives them a splendid opportunity to fish in troubled waters, to set the workers against the employers, the ordinary people against the Government — playing unscrupulously on the bewilderment and fears and loyalties of the ordinary decent worker in a sustained and calculated attempt to ruin the economy. This is the seamy side of Mr. Khrushchev's celebrated "economic competition." It is worth comparing the words of British Communists addressing British trade unionists on instructions from Moscow, with the words of Russian Communists addressing Russian trade unionists inside the Soviet Union. In Britain — in the West as a whole — the job of the Communist trade unionist is to oppose all technical advances and all efforts to increase productivity. In Russia his task is the precise opposite. In the words of "Trud," the trade union daily, "The most important task of the trade unions is to strive for high labour productivity and to induce all workers to take part in nationwide competition."

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IN the West if a worker is fired for slackness it is the job of the Communist shop steward to do his best to organize a strike in protest. In Russia he has another task. To quote the official journal "Soviet Trade Unions," (No. 5, 1956): "We still have malicious transgressors against labour discipline . . . such people disorganize production and harm the interests of the State . . . to train the workers and employees in a spirit of strict discipline is one of the most important tasks of the trade unions. They must use all the numerous ways and means of educational work at their disposal in order to bring influence to bear on careless workers, to mobilize public opinion against absentees and slackers, and to create an atmosphere of intolerance around them."

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AS for automation and redundancy — while in the West the Communists fight tooth and nail against any development calling for mobility of labour, in the Soviet Union the trade unionists glory in the swift progress in the new machine age. Listen to "Trud" again (May 26, 1956): "We have 120,000 railway pointsmen; but when the electrification of points has been achieved we shall have hardly any at all. The most perfect and up-to-date technical method is known as despatcher centralization under which a despatcher at one point ensures the transit of trains and controls the railway points and signals at 15 to 20 intermediate stations on a stretch of line up to 200 kilometres long. At all these stations practically all traffic service personnel will become redundant, including the pointsmen. Stationmasters alone will remain."

London, August 19.

NEW CAIRO MILITARY ATTACHE IN AMMAN

Major Fuad Hillal, the new Egyptian Military Attache in Jordan, has arrived in Amman to take up his new post, "A-Diffa," the Old City daily, reported yesterday. He succeeds Col. Salah Mustafa, who died a month ago from wounds he received when an infernal machine sent to him through the post exploded in his hands.

G.O.P. Supports Israel, Evades Arms Issue

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday. — The Republican Platform Committee today proposed a platform to the full Party Convention pledging support of the "independence of Israel against armed aggression" but failing to specify American supply of arms.

The platform also omitted all mention of the Suez Canal or the growing anti-Western attitude of Egypt. The Convention opened tonight.

The plank was a general restatement of previous positions taken on the Israel-Arab issue by President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and will undoubtedly be adopted by the Convention.

The platform pledged the Republican Party to support "a policy of impartial friendship for the people of the Arab states and Israel to promote a peaceful settlement of the causes of tension, including the human problem of the Arab refugees." The preservation of Israel was regarded as an "important tenet of American foreign policy" while the Party expressed the belief that the best hope for peace lay in the U.N.

Saudi Discrimination

The platform also made an indirect reference to Saudi Arabian discrimination against American Army personnel of the Jewish faith, though without mentioning Saudi Arabia by name. It "approved appropriate action to oppose the imposition by foreign governments of discrimination against U.S. citizens based on their religion or race."

At a press conference, Mr. Jacob Javits, Attorney General of New York State, defended the platform, but indicated that it did not go as far as the New York Republican delegation had wanted on the question of arms for Israel.

The Foreign Affairs plank promised to continue U.S. efforts to re-unify Germany, to continue opposition to the seating of China in the U.N. and to work for the gradual reduction of barriers to international cooperation. It contended that the cause of peace was furthered by the "summit" conference at Geneva, attended by President Eisenhower and the leaders of Britain, France and the Soviet Union.

The war in Korea and Communist aggression marred the international picture when the Republicans took over in 1953, but "now we are at peace," the plank stated.

The plank called for vigorous support of the U.N. and also advocated continuation of the foreign military and economic aid programmes — which were a controversial issue at the last session of Congress.

On the domestic side, the platform drafters sought to placate Southern delegates who were fighting against the inclusion of a "strong" civil rights plank in the platform. Committee members conferred with Southern leaders in an effort to convince the latter that it was in the interest of the country, as well as of the Party, that the Republicans take a strong stand on this issue. *(INA, Reuter)*

Jordan Condemned For Bus Ambush

The nationality of the gang that attacked the bus convoy in the Arava on Thursday, killing three Israel soldiers and a woman passenger, is not the concern of the Mixed Armistice Commission, Israel's senior delegate told the Israel-Jordan M.A.C. at an emergency meeting called yesterday to discuss the incident. The significant fact is that the attackers were from Jordan.

Referring to the Jordanian declaration that no Jordanian forces or civilians had participated in the attack, the Israel delegate said that it was up to the Jordan authorities to substantiate this claim. In any case, nothing could diminish Jordan's responsibility for preventing Jordanians from crossing the demarcatio lines, or others from using Jordan as a base for raids against Israel, he added.

The M.A.C. adopted an Israel resolution placing the responsibility for the ambush on Jordan. The Jordan delegate voted against each of the four paragraphs of the resolution, which was carried by the votes of the Israel delegates and the Chairman.

The Commission found that the attackers, numbering about 15, crossed into Israel from Jordan during the morning hours of August 16. They set up ambushes at the side of the main road and when the Eilat bus with its escort of two jeeps approached fired at it, killing three of the soldiers and one woman passenger and wounding a number of others, three of them severely. The aggressors then returned to Jordan territory.

The resolution noted "with grave concern" that this was the third attack this year in the Arava area and called upon Jordan to take all necessary measures to prevent a recurrence of such acts of violence.

Extends Condolences

The Chairman extended his condolences to the families of those who were killed and conveyed his sympathies to the persons who were wounded.

The following is the full text of the Israel delegate's statement:

During the last four months a chain of Jordanian attacks against Israel has been carried out in complete disregard of Jordanian promises to ensure a cease-fire. In the Negev alone these attacks resulted in ten Israelis killed. The Jordanian authorities were repeatedly found guilty for not having prevented the occurrence of such attacks. The MAC called on Jordan to prevent their recurrence.

In the case discussed today there was abundant evidence that the aggressors came from Jordan-controlled territory and returned there after accomplishing their mission. But even before the investigation had started, the Jordanian authorities stated categorically that no member of the Jordanian forces and no Jordanian civilians had participated in this incident. We have proved that the aggressors had crossed the Demarcation Line from Jordanian controlled territory and returned there. The MAC is not concerned with their nationality. It is now up to the Jordanian authorities to substantiate their claim that people other than Jordanians were involved. This would not, of course, diminish Jordan's responsibility to prevent Jordanians from crossing the Demarcation Line or others from using Jordan as a base for raids against Israel.

When earlier this year Fedayeen murderers penetrated into Israel from Egyptian controlled territory, the majority of them sought refuge in Jordan after accomplishing their criminal action.

Refuge in Jordan

A perusal of the Jordan press of that time shows the enthusiastic welcome accorded to these criminals in Jordan. They were feted and fitted out again, and an air-lift was actually organized to repatriate them to the Gaza Strip, to enable them to carry out new acts of aggression against Israel.

At the same time open organization of fedayeen gangs began in Jordan. By these acts the Jordanian authorities have taken upon themselves a heavy responsibility.

Anyone familiar with the conditions in Jordan knows that gangs of marauders numbering up to 20 men cannot roam inside Jordan-controlled territory and remain undetected for any length of time and surely not for over 4 months. Yet incident after incident has been occurring in the same area and under similar circumstances.

The Jordanian authorities have disregarded the MAC's calls to put an end to these hostile activities and to keep the Commission informed about measures taken by them for that purpose.

There seems to be little doubt that Jordan has thereby placed the MAC in a position of utter helplessness. The question must be asked, where does the MAC go from here?"

Israel was represented by Rav Seren R. Hillel, Seren Y. Ben-Tov and Seren S. Levinsohn; Jordan by Col. M. Sa'adi, Capt. S. Nazeev and Lt. S. Adnan. In the chair was Col. J. L. E. Castonguay.

MEIR-BURNS MEETING IS POSTPONED

The meeting that was expected to take place yesterday between Foreign Minister Golda Meir and the Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, Maj.-Gen. E. L. M. Burns, was postponed by the Foreign Ministry for technical reasons. It will probably be held later this week.

Istiklal to Quit Moroccan Coalition

RABAT, Monday (Reuter). — The Istiklal (nationalist) Party today decided to withdraw all its 10 ministers from from the coalition government of the independent Premier, Si Bekkai, with the aim of recruiting a one-party Istiklal government.

The party's National council, which yesterday began a meeting here attended by 1,000 delegates, took the decision in a resolution which instructed the party executive to withdraw the ministers "as soon as possible."

The decision threatens the downfall of the Bekkai Government and a change of Moroccan policy from the moderate line it has taken since France granted independence last May. A Cabinet meeting due to be held today was postponed at the last moment until Thursday.

The present Government, formed last December, now comprises 10 Istiklal ministers, six from the more moderate Nationalist Democratic Independence Party, and five independents.

Cyprus Peace Plans Speeded

LONDON, Monday (UP). — Britain has ordered a speed-up in Cyprus peace plans and may end the Indian Ocean exile of the Greek Orthodox leader, Archbishop Makarios, is was learned today.

The moves follow the "new situation" created by the suspension of violence ordered by the EOKA underground organization, Lord Radcliffe has been ordered to get his new consitutional draft ready much sooner than originally planned and he is expected to pay another visit to the Mediterranean island within the next few weeks, reliable sources said.

Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden took time out from his Suez Conference work to discuss the Cyprus situation with Colonial Secretary Alan Lennox-Boyd over the weekend.

The question of what to do with Makarios has not been definitely settled, but it is thought likely he may be brought to London from his exile in the Seychelles Islands.

There is also some talk here that a high-ranking representative of the British Government and a respected Greek Cypriot leader may go to the Seychelles to talk with Makarios.

Sir Anthony and his ministers are in close touch with the Cyprus Governor, Sir John Harding, who said over the week-end that the EOKA truce "could prove a turning point in the history of the island."

British officials are determined to wait a few weeks to see if EOKA sticks by its pledge to end the 16-month wave of shooting and bomb-throwing. If the organization shows its sincerity, the new measures will be put into effect, it was stated. These are designed to lead towards eventual full internal self-government. EOKA and other Greek Cypriot nationalists want full political union with Greece.

Live Mice Lend Hope For 168 in Mine

MARCINELLE, Belgium Monday (Reuter). — Live mice in the gutted galleries of the Bitter Heart mine, where 168 miners have been trapped for the last 12 days, today revived slender hopes that "all life may not be wiped out" in the stricken pit.

Rescuers returning to the surface said that they had seen fleeing mice, a normal sight in a coal mine.

Attempts to reach the mine's lowest gallery, 1,035 metres down, where the bulk of the missing men were working when the fire broke out, have thus far been foiled despite desperate attempts by a nine men "last hope command" of German, Italian and Belgian rescue workers. Later, a German engineer who led the group reported that they had been stopped by a "wall of heat" at the 975 metre level, the last step on the way.

TURKEY, SYRIA TAKE TROOPS FROM BORDER

DAMASCUS, Monday (UP). — A conference of Turkish and Syrian border commissioners has decided that both countries should withdraw troops from the common border and replace them with police, it was announced today.

HUSSEIN IN AMMAN

King Hussein returned to Amman last night from a three day visit to Damascus, according to the Arab News Agency.

WOUNDED MAN SAID OUT OF DANGER

BEERSHEBA, Monday. — Gideon Weissman, of Sha'ar Ha'amakim, who was one of the passengers wounded in the truck which was blown up by a mine near Sde Boker last Thursday, is still at the Hadassah Hospital. He is reported out of danger, and his condition is gradually improving.

India, China Settling Frontier Dispute

NEW DELHI, Monday (Reuter). — Premier Jawaharlal Nehru informed Parliament today that India was agreeable to China's suggestion for a joint conference to decide the ownership of a small disputed area in the Himalayas on the Tibetan border.

Mr. Sadath Ali Khan, the Premier's Parliamentary Secretary, had said that Bara Hoti, a two-square-mile area at an altitude of 15,000 feet was "in India according to both Indian and Chinese maps." Mr. Nehru then intervened to announce the Chinese proposal "that representatives of both governments should sit together and decide "whether the land was inside India or Tibet.

Answering a further question, the Parliamentary Secretary said "it is possible that some Chinese soldiers strayed inside Bara Hoti." He pointed out that India and China share a 2,000 kms. common frontier, and that local disputes were bound to arise.

Histadrut Is Seeking Halt To Bus Strike

At a late hour last night there were some prospects that tomorrow's threatened bus strike would be averted.

The Ministry of Transport yesterday announced the steps it is taking to make alternative transport available, if the strike does take place.

The three-man committee set up by the Histadrut in an effort to reach a compromise in order to avert the strike met with the management of the three firms in Tel Aviv last night.

Mr. Israel Ritov, Secretary of the Cooperative Centre, was also present at the meeting.

The Hamekasher representative stated at the session that the co-operatives would limit the monthly expenses allowed their members to IL50, on condition that the Minister of Transport would raise the fares further, taking this action into consideration.

The bus co-operatives, in newspaper advertisements yesterday, asserted that the latest proposals of the Ministry of Transport (an 8.1 per cent increase for Egged and a 9.9 per cent for Dan and Hamekasher) will not enable them to cover their expenses.

It is understood that in the event of a strike every available railway car will be put into service, and cars will be added to trains to increase their capacity. Additional trains will be run on the regular lines, and trains will also be run on lines not regularly used: Haifa-Nahariya, Haifa-Kiryat Motzkin, Lydda-Rehovot, and Lydda-Migdal Ashkelon.

Hundreds of trucks are to be mobilized to carry passengers, particularly to factories. The police will receive orders to permit commercial vehicles to carry passengers.

At the request of the Minister of Transport, the Local Government Board has instructed local authorities under its jurisdiction to mobilize and put into operation all vehicles they can.

The fact that schools are on vacation will simplify the problem somewhat.

Late tonight leading members of the bus co-operatives meeting in Beit Lessin in Tel Aviv told *The Jerusalem Post* that they expected to discuss "the situation" until the early hours of the morning. They were not ready to make any statement about their attitude to the final proposals for fare increase and also declined whether or not the strike threatened for Wednesday would take place. It is understood that the likelihood of a strike is fading as the Histadrut Committee becomes more active.

BANDARANAIKE TO VISIT EGYPT

COLOMBO, Monday (UP). — President Abdul Nasser of Egypt has invited Premier Solomon Bandaranaike to spend a few days in Cairo on his way to the U.N. General Assembly this autumn, it was announced here today.

Bonn Follows Hitler Path — 'Pravda'

MOSCOW, Monday (Reuter). — The Soviet Communist Party newspaper "Pravda" said today that West Germany was following Hitler's path in banning the Communist Party last week.

"Can people forget the high price paid for Hitlerite adventure?" it asked. "In his time Hitler had to destroy the Communist Party, yet the people destroyed Hitlerism and the Communist Party remained at the head of the working class."

5 SYRIANS EXECUTED AS ISRAEL SPIES

DAMASCUS, Monday (UP). — Five Syrian citizens were executed today following their recent conviction of spying for Israel. The sentences were confirmed by President Shukri Kuwatly.

Rival U.S., Indian Suez Plans Presented to London Conference

India Gives Egypt All Rights

LONDON, Monday. — India proposed a new Suez plan today giving Egypt full rights to own and operate the Suez Canal, aided by a consultative body of user nations with mere advisory functions.

The plan was laid by Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon of India before the 22-nation Suez Conference as it went into its fifth session that may show whether agreement can be reached on Western demands for international control of the strategic waterway.

The five-point Krishna Menon plan proposed:

- Revision of the 1888 Constantinople Convention to ensure "just and equitable tolls."
- Calling a conference of signatories of the 1888 Convention and all user nations to consider revision of the Convention.
- Association of international users' interests with the new nationalized Egyptian Canal Company "without prejudice to Egyptian ownership and operation."
- Establishment of a consultative body of users on the basis of geographic representation and interests, charged with "advisory, consultative and liaison functions."
- The Egyptian Government to transmit to the U.N. the annual report of the nationalized Egyptian Canal Company.

Mr. Menon, in his first major address at the conference today, tabled his plan in the belief that its terms provide "the basis for negotiations for a peaceful settlement."

Free Passage Cited

The Indian draft said the proposals were put forward "realizing that it is imperative that a peaceful and speedy solution to the question concerning the Suez Canal in accordance with the principles and the Charter of the United Nations must be found. It said negotiations should be opened without delay on the basis of:

- Recognition of the sovereign rights of Egypt.
- Recognition of the Canal as an integral part of Egypt and as a waterway of international importance.
- Free and uninterrupted navigation for all nations in accordance with the Convention of 1888.
- The tolls and charges being equitable and the facilities of the Canal being available to all nations without discrimination.
- The Canal being maintained at all times in proper condition and in accordance with modern technical requirements relating to navigation.
- The interests of the users of the Canal receiving due recognition.

'Peaceful Solution'

The plan recalled that the Convention of 1888 had as its purpose establishment of a "regime destined to guarantee at all times and for all powers the free use of the Suez maritime Canal."

It also noted "that Egypt has declared even as late as July 31, 1956 that she is determined to honour all her international obligations and both the Convention of 1888 and the assurances concerning it given in the Anglo-

(Continued on Page 3. — Col. 3)

TUC AGAINST CONTACT WITH EASTERN UNIONS

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — Britain's Trades Union Congress told its eight million members today that contacts with unions in Communist countries were a waste of their contributions.

In its annual report the General Council warned that the methods and tactics employed by Communists still constituted "a threat to our democratic way of life and the independence of the trade union movement." The report which will be submitted at next month's 88th annual Congress said, "the General Council sees no reason to revise its past evaluation of what is involved in the ideological struggle.

Egypt Tries Forcing Contracts on Workers

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — The International Suez Canal Company has advised its office employees not to sign a declaration stating they are under contract only to the new Egyptian state company, the Foreign Office spokesman announced today.

He disclosed that last Saturday the Egyptian authorities asked the office workers of the Suez Canal Company to sign such a declaration. This amounted to an attempt to make the Canal Company employees acknowledge "under duress that they had entered into a contract with the new Egyptian authority, he added.

'Tribune': Must Not Forget Israel

NEW YORK, Monday (UP). — Keeping the peace in the Middle East "remains a vital task" the New York "Herald Tribune" editorially emphasized today. Referring to the latest incident the paper warned not to forget "Palestine" over the Suez issue."

"It is interesting that the Egyptian Press, which generally plays up such incidents, should have relegated the latest Gaza episode to a relatively minor position — one more indication that the Suez affair dwarfs all other considerations in Egypt right now," the "Tribune" said.

"This is a state of affairs which is not likely to continue for very long: the underlying passions remain, and the job of checking them still demands the utmost energies of all parties," the paper stated.

Egyptian Influence In Libyan Affairs Mounts

LONDON, Monday (AFP). — The "Daily Mail" correspondent in Libya reported today that Egypt has succeeded in obtaining the dismissal of the Iraqi pro-British Adjutant-General of the Libyan Army, Brig. Abdul Kadr Nazimi.

The paper's correspondent reports that Nazimi will be dismissed shortly and will be replaced by a Libyan officer of a more pro-Egyptian leaning. The whole affair is remarkably similar to the ousting of Gen. Sir John Glubb from the command of the Arab Legion, which, like the Libyan Army, is maintained largely through British grants, the paper pointed out.

Quoting figures, the correspondent said that in recent months some 180 Egyptian teachers had been dispatched to Libya for agitation.

Cairo Rector Pledges 20,000 'Commandos'

CAIRO, Monday (UP). — Twenty thousand "Moslem commandos" were promised today for the newly-formed Egyptian Liberation Army by Sheikh Abdul Rahman Tag, Rector of Cairo's El Azhar University.

The Sheikh, who leads the main Moslem college in the world, said that religious students all over the country would be trained in military training centres set up in every school.

It was also reported today that Egyptian police would be trained in street-fighting techniques, bayonet drill and mobile raiding operations. A large-scale civil defence programme is likewise said to be underway.

West Wants Control Treaty

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, today asked the Suez conference to decide on a Western plan calling for the establishment of a Suez Canal Board by convention between the nations using the canal and Egypt and associated with the U.N.

Mr. Dulles, with British and French backing, asked the conference to urge Egypt to support the establishment of the Suez Canal Board.

The declaration recognized that "an adequate solution" to the Suez crisis "must on the one hand, respect the sovereign rights of Egypt including its rights to just and fair compensation for the use of the canal, and on the other hand safeguard the Suez Canal as an international waterway" in accordance with the 1888 Convention.

The original text called for the setting up of "an international board" for operating and maintaining the canal in accordance with "a treaty." This was changed after a meeting yesterday between the Western Big Three prior to the resumption of the conference for its fifth session, to read "Suez Canal Board" in accordance with "a convention."

Placating Nasser

While the amendments were being made to make the plan more palatable to President Abdul Nasser of Egypt, the latter was reported by Egyptian sources to have approved the Indian plan for an advisory body to help Egypt operate the Canal and to ensure free navigation. Under the Western plan Egypt would be represented on the board but would not dominate it.

The official British spokesman said today that the Western plan was clearly international in character, and that the West stands firm by its desire for international management.

Mr. Dulles said, in the U.S. paper "there is here no disregard of Egypt's sovereignty. What is suggested is that Egypt should make a treaty. While every treaty involves a certain surrender of sovereignty, that execution of a treaty is in itself an exercise of the highest sovereignty. What we are proposing is courteously to inform Egypt of certain facts and ask her whether or not she is prepared to enter into negotiations for a convention which will take account of those facts."

Mr. Dulles said that if Egypt found the plan generally acceptable as a basis for negotiations, then would follow the task of drawing up a treaty between Egypt and those subscribing to the U.S. views.

"If on the other hand, Egypt is not willing to proceed on a basis which seems indispensable to the countries which largely use and depend upon the canal, then it seems to me, that will present a new situation to be considered by our governments at that time."

The Western plan reaffirmed the purpose of the Suez Canal stated in the 1888 Convention, "a definite system destined to guarantee at all times and for all powers the free use of the Suez maritime canal." It said that this system must assure:

- Efficient and dependable operation, maintenance and development of the canal as a free, open and secure international waterway in accordance with the principles of the convention of 1888.
- Insulation of the operation of the canal from the influence of politics of any nation.
- Respect for the sovereignty of Egypt.
- An equitable and fair return to Egypt for the use of the Suez Canal as an international waterway on Egyptian territory.
- Payments to the Universal Suez Canal Company of such sums as may be found its due by way of fair compensation.
- Canal tolls as low as is consistent with the foregoing requirements, and otherwise without profit.

Choosing States

The members of the Suez board, in addition to Egypt, would be other states chosen in a manner to be agreed upon from among the states belonging to the convention, with due regard to equitable distribution in relation to the canal and its use, and to assure that the composition of the Board would be such as to assure that its responsibilities would be discharged solely with the view to achieving the best possible operating results without political motivation in favour of, or prejudice against any user of the canal.

A commission to settle any disputes as to the equitable return to Egypt or fair compensation to the Universal Suez Canal Company or other matters arising in the operation of the canal, would be set up.

Effective sanctions would be instituted for any violation of the treaty including provisions for treating any use or threat of force to interfere with the use or operation of the canal as a threat to the peace and a violation of the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter. Provisions would be made for appropriate association with the U.N. and for review as may be necessary.

Hope Nasser Will Study Plan

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Monday. — Hope is now expressed here that President Abdul Nasser will seriously consider the proposals which the Suez Canal Conference is expected to serve on him before the week is out.

They are likely to be such that Russia, Spain and the Asian delegations will fail to support them, although Pakistan's attitude differs somewhat from India's, and even India is not in principle hostile to international supervision, provided that Egyptian sovereignty is untouched.

Despite these obvious divergencies, the Western thesis has won sufficient support to encourage a certain mood of optimism. In particular, the British and the French have been heartened by the American attitude. Thus, even if Asian support cannot be won for international supervision, there is some comfort in the thought that the Western nations, at least, are united.

The American proposals, which are fully endorsed by Britain and France, provide for a board, which in addition to management powers, would have financial control of the Canal. It would report to the U.N., but would not be a U.N. agency. Sanctions would be imposed in the event of violations by Egypt of the treaty by which the board would be invested with its rights and privileges.

Such sanctions in particular would become operative in the event of any action designed to interfere with the free use of the Canal. In return, Egypt would obtain a due share of the Canal revenues and, of course, a place on the board. What other countries would be represented would be a matter for negotiation.

All this is probably unacceptable to President Abdul Nasser at present, and he will certainly take comfort from the assertion made by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Dmitri Shepilov, that the London conference is incompetent to formulate final proposals and should be regarded as the fore-runner of a larger conference.

This, as well as the Indian belief that India is ideally suited to play the mediator if Egypt rejects the conference proposals, is regarded here as mere delaying tactics. Some of the smaller European countries are less firm. Denmark and Norway in particular seem inclined to leave the application of the conference proposals to negotiations between Egypt and the U.N.

This meets the opinion of the Asian delegates that while Egypt must have full operational control, there might be some form of international supervision.

THE SCENTS OF SUEZ

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Social & Personal

The 40 Zionist key workers participating in a three-week English-language seminar were the guests of the British Zionist Federation's Israel Office in Tel Aviv yesterday. They were greeted by Mr. S. Temkin, Director of the Office.

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M. P.A. Simon, until recently French Consul in Haifa and member of the Rotary Club there, has been made an Officer of the Legion d'Honneur by the French Government.

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The Haifa Symphony Orchestra will give a special concert at Gan Ha'em tonight under the baton of Mr. M. Badmor in honour of Mr. Abe Stark, Chairman of the New York City Council.

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Dr. M. Yoeli, Lecturer in Parasitology, Hebrew University Medical School, is scheduled to speak on the subject of "Tropical Diseases in the Middle East: Past and Present" at the meeting of the Jerusalem branch of the Rotary Club at 1.15 p.m. tomorrow at the King David Hotel.

BRITH MILAH

The Brith Milah of the infant son of Ixi and Paisa Cahane will take place on Thursday, August 23, 1956, at 12 noon at their home, 18 Dizengoff Rd., Tel Aviv.

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MARRIAGE

KATZ — COHEN

The marriage took place in London yesterday, August 20, 1956, between Cyril Katz and Joy Cohen, of Tel Aviv.

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TOMBSTONE UNVEILED

Nathan Rabinovitz

At Sheikh Badr cemetery, Jerusalem, the tombstone was unveiled yesterday over the grave of Nathan Rabinovitz, a veteran printer, who died six years ago. He had lost his eyesight when the premises of *The Jerusalem Post* were bombed in February, 1948. In the presence of his widow and children, friends and co-workers, the traditional prayers were recited by Mr. B. Hartman, of the Government Printer's Press.

H.U. Helps Schools In Underdeveloped States

"The Hebrew University has an important function in helping the new universities of underdeveloped countries to organize their programmes of studies," stated Prof. E. D. Bergmann at a reception given for him by the President of the University, Prof. B. Mazar, on Sunday night on the occasion of his return from the conference of the World University Service at Mysore (Southern India.)

Prof. Bergmann added that during the conference at which he represented the Israel Section of the W.U.S., he was approached by numerous students and teachers, particularly from African universities, who wished to study or do research work in Jerusalem. He hoped it would be possible to make available a limited number of scholarships for this purpose.

Prof. Bergmann stated that Arab and other Asian universities were strongly represented at the conference. While the Egyptians appeared to take pains to avoid the Israel representatives, the Lebanese, and especially the Pakistanis, had been particularly friendly.

At the conclusion of the conference Israel was elected to the Committee of the W.U.S.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

At 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

EDISON: Miracle in the Rain.
EDEN: Deep in my Heart.
ARNON: Svengali, 2nd week.
ORGIL: Bullet for Joey.
ORNA: The Eternal Sea.
STUDIO: The Paradine Case.
ZION HALL: "6 Jours à Paris."
RON: The End of the Affair, 2nd week.
SEMADAR: The Rose Tattoo, 3rd week.
TEL OR: The Iron Glove.

TEL AVIV

ALLENBY: The Comanche.
ARMON DAVID: "7 Aveis 7 Filles," 2nd week.
CHEN: The Opposite Hours, 2nd week.
ESTHER: Last Hunt.
EDEN: "Lahalibu," 2nd week.
MIGDALOR: "L'Angelo Bianco."
3rd week.
MOGRABI: House of Bamboo.
OPHIR: "Totò Sceroo Cantina," 2nd week.
ORION: Indians Fighter.
ORDEROTH: The Steel Helmet, 2nd week.
TCHELET: Picnic, 2nd week.
TAMAR: Ben-Gurion vs. Mapai, 2nd week.
YAROM: "L'Ore Di Napoli."
RAMIR: Love Day 7 Females, 2nd week.

HAIFA

PEER: Last Command.
GAL OR: "Musique en Tete."
Metinee: Thunder over the Plains.
AMPHITHEATRE: 13 Paces to Baker Street.
ORAH: "20 Tous Les Gars Du Monde..." 2nd week.
ARMON: "Le Cortigiana di Babilonia."
EN DOR: Living It Up.
ORLY: Ben-Gurion vs. Mapai, 2nd week. Matinee: Christopher Columbus.
DORIAN: The Man Between.
ORION: The Kidnappers, 2nd week.
ATTWON: Golden Women.

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post August 21, 1956

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court Of Civil Appeals

Before Justices Agranat, Silberg and Witkon.

Yitzhak Cohen, Appellant, v. The Pensions Officer, Ministry of Defence, Respondent. (C.A.22/56).

Right of Appeal Not Retroactive

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against a decision of the Pensions Appeals Committee, given on June 6, 1955.

Mr. Ben-Dror appeared for the appellant, Mr. P. Landau, Deputy State Attorney, for the respondent.

The Invalids (Pension and Rehabilitation) Law, 1949 laid down, in Section 17(2) that the appeals committee's decision shall be final. This provision was amended in 1954 to give the right of appeal from the appeals committee to the Supreme Court. The amendment took effect as from July 8, 1955.

On June 6, 1955, the appeals committee had rejected the appellant's appeal against the decision of the Pensions Officer. When the appellant appealed against this decision to the Supreme Court, Mr. Landau maintained, in a preliminary argument, that the decision of the appeals committee was final as it had been given before the amendment came into force.

Judgment

Justice Agranat, who delivered the judgment of the Supreme Court, summed up opposing Counsel's arguments and said that the crux of the matter lay in the question as to whether a right of appeal can be retroactive. The relevant provision of the law is section 17 (2) (c) of the Interpretation Ordinance, 1945, which states:

"Where any enactment repeals any law, such repeal shall not, unless the contrary intention appears, affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability, acquired, accrued, or incurred, under any law so repealed."

This means, in the words of Justice Dunkelblum (in H.C.71/49, P.D.4/839) that the legislature had no intention of interfering with existing rights by the promulgation of new enactments. Justice Silberg (in Cr.A.238/53 Cohen-Buslik v. The Attorney-General) held that the right of appeal is a material substantive right which cannot be retroactively denied unless the law specifically allows of it, basing this decision on an English case (1905 A.C.369).

In order to decide whether the present case — wherein the legislator had granted the right to appeal where none existed previously — should be distinguished from the above case (where the right of appeal was revoked) Justice Agranat said that the criterion which should be borne in mind was not — or not only — whether the right of appeal granted by the amendment is a material right, but whether, in giving it retrospective force, the court would not be interfering with another material right already acquired by the respondent at the time the amendment came into force, and thereby infringe the provisions of section 17 (2) (c), unless there were some specific provision in the amended law allowing of retroactive application.

Immunity from Action

In dealing with this question, Justice Agranat considered the different kinds of legal rights, with particular and detailed reference to legal "powers." He concluded that the basis of Justice Silberg's decision and the English precedent to which he referred lay in the fact that the right to appeal is a legal power, which is a material right of great value and significance, and not to be denied retroactively unless the contrary intention appears clearly in the new enactment.

But, Justice Agranat continued, there is another type of legal right, known as "immunity." Giving relevant examples, he found that the common factor in each example was that a person who enjoys the right of "immunity" need not fear the liability of actions at law which his opponent would normally have the power to bring. This, he pointed out, is a real, material right, in no way inferior in value to a legal power.

While it is true, the Justice said, that "immunity" is generally enjoyed by a special, privileged class of individuals (such as foreign diplomats), whereas the status of a person against whom an appeal cannot be lodged is not a special one, confined to a certain class of persons only and therefore not really one of "immunity," nevertheless an analogy could be drawn. In drawing this analogy, Justice Agranat held that the right possessed by the respondent on June 6, 1955, not to have an appeal lodged against him is in a certain sense an "immunity" from the liability of having imposed on him by the Supreme Court some duty or other to pay the appellant a pension. This was a real, material right of the respondent, which would be interfered with if the court were to give a retrospective interpretation to the amendment of July 8, 1955. As no contrary intention appeared from the amendments, the Supreme Court could give no such interpretation to it.

That there is no logical difference between the case where the legislator by means of a new enactment deprives a person of the right to appeal and that in which the legislator grants the right to appeal, can, Justice Agranat said, also be gleaned from what Justice Jessel had to say in 1 Ch. D. (1875-6), 48: "When the Legislature alters the rights of parties, by taking away or conferring any right of action, its enactments, unless in express terms they apply to pending actions, do not affect them."

Dismissing Mr. Ben-Dror's argument that the legislator had, in the amendment, corrected an injustice and therefore the amendment should be retroactive, Justice Agranat held that, in general, the aim of a replacing law or amendment is to remove an obstacle and improve the *status quo*, and if one were always to regard such laws or amendments as retroactive, despite the fact that they interfered with "vested interests," then section 17 (2) (c) of the Interpretation Ordinance would become a mere empty phrase.

Appeal dismissed without costs.

Judgment given on July 25, 1956.

Where to go

• **Meet the Israeli:** —
Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Offices Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa.

JERUSALEM

PENSION GEIGER, Beit Hakerem, Tel. 2182. Kasher. Lunch, Dinner in cool shady garden. Bar.

• **Exhibitions:**—
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities. Temporary: New finds from the excavations at Beit Shearim and Ma'ayan Baruch and recent excavations including Ginossar, 9-1, 3-5.
1) Etchings by Rembrandt and his Contemporaries, from the Museum's Collection. 2) Drawings by Italian, French and Dutch masters of the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries (new acquisitions). Exhibit of the Month: A Miniature by Richard Cosway (1742-1821). Portrait of the Duchess of Leinster. Gift of Mr. Jack Linsky, New York. Besalel, 9-1, 3-6.
Conquest of the Desert. Permanent Exhibition Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only. The exhibition is closed on Shabbat.
Arts and Crafts Exhibition on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Bezalel School of Arts and Crafts, 10-1, 4-6.
1) Paintings by Dr. Rivka Ashbel. 2) Water colours and gouaches by Kurt Dubios. 3) Water colours and gouaches by Nathaniel Jacobson of Boston, U.S.A.
4) Jerusalem Artists Gallery. 5) Handicrafts Exhibit. Artists House, 10-1, 4-7.
• **Film Shows:** —
Israel Films - Karen Havemod.
• **Tours:** —
Hebrew University conducted tour. Terra Sancta Building. Room 27a, 10 a.m.
• **Concert:** —
Police Orchestra conducted by N. Orlbov, under auspices of Jerusalem Municipality's Department of Education and Culture. Municipal Garden, Jaffa Rd. near Mordaye Bank, 6 p.m. Entrance free. — A recorded concert will be given at the same time at the Municipal Garden in the Sanhedria Quarter.
• **Theatre:** —
Camerl. "The War of the Sons of Light and Darkness." Edison, 9.00.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, lunch, dinner, music. Luky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd. Air conditioned.
• **Exhibition:** —
1) Paintings and drawings by Ben de Leeuw and Anne Nowaminski. 2) Archaeological finds from Hazor. 3) Paintings and Drawings by the Brazilian painter Candido Portinari. 4) "American Industrial Art." 5) Paintings by Moshe Prunces. Mapaim, 10-1, 4-7.
• **Tourist Service:** —
S.O.A. House Tourist Service Welcomes You 8.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.
• **Theatre:** —
Witler, Lerer, "My Lucky Ronie" — Z.O.A. House (garden), 8.45 p.m.
Ohel. "Hassamba," 4 p.m.
Camerl. "The Mantle," New Camerl Hall, 8.30.

AFULE

• **Theatre:** —
Do-Re-Mi, "Oh My Papa!" Kol Ron, 8.30.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

322, 249, 25.5 & 43.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 a.m. 1.30, 4.00, 7.00, 9.00 & 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 and 6.00 p.m.
6.30 a.m. Service. 6.37 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.
12.00 Music at Noon. Soloist: Ronnie Hilton. 12.30 Music for Two Pianos. 12.50 Housewife's Choice. 1.50 "From Dan to Eilat."
4.02 Youth Programme. 4.30 Light Music Request Programme. 5.10 Farming for All. 5.20 Hebrew Language Corner. 5.35 Vocal Recital by Antonia Lavanne (Soprano), with Arieh Sachs at the Piano. Works by Haydn, Britten & Villa-Lobos. 7.15 We Present Tonight. 7.18 Ron-Ami. 7.35 "The Household" — Programme by Y. Elitzur and presented by the Ministry of Finance. 7.45 Haifa programme. 8.10 "Brothers in Song." 8.45 Guest's talk. 8.55 Bible Reading: Nehemia — Chaps. 7 & 8. 9.15 Works by Jan Sibelius, presented by the Sibelius Festival Orchestra, conducted by Nils-Eric Fougstedt. Soloist: Gerard Souzay (Baritone): 1) Symphony No. 6 in D-minor, op. 104; 2) Three Songs for Baritone and Orchestra; 3) Symphony No. 5 in E-flat-major, op. 82. 10.30 Intermezzo with the "New Yorkers". 10.45 Violin Tunes. 11.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

497, 469, 255, 43.9 & 32.5 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.00 p.m.
French News: 2.00 p.m.
IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 6.30 Programme for Yemenites. 6.45 Hebrew Lesson in Yiddish. 7.00 Ladino. 7.30 French. 8.00 Yiddish. 8.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.45 Turkish. 9.00 Interval. 9.15 Israel Folk Music (on 32.5 metres only). 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian.
KOL ZION LAGOLA (31.5 M.): (Programme to South Africa): 8.00 News. 8.10 "From the Federation." 8.15 Young Israel Composers. 12.15 News. 12.20 "On the Spot." 12.30 New recordings from Kol Zion's record Library. 12.45 Easy Hebrew Conversation by Yehuda Shoval.
ARMY PROGRAMME (44.0, 31.6, 25.6 & 22.5 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Songs. 7.00 News. 7.15 Interviews. 7.40 "Library for the Soldier." 8.00 Weekly Talk on Military Affairs. 8.10 Nahal Ensemble. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.
B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (16.7, 19.42, 16.86, 25.15 M.): 8.30-9.00 p.m. News, News Talk, Arts Chronicle.

Yesterday's Press

Exit Permits And Air Raid Shelters

HA'ARETZ (non-party) feels that the slowing up of exit permits by the Ministry of Interior is dangerous and unnecessary circumscribing of individual liberty and gives the State a bad name abroad. If the Minister is interested in having foreign air companies steer clear of Israel he can drive off their planes by imposing still further artificial restrictions, limiting the permits and extending the waiting period for obtaining passports. El Al cannot profit by such an arrangement, the country's security calls for just the opposite and thousands of citizens feel as if they were in a prison cell.

Hatzofeh (General Zionist) writes that there is no point in having an efficient Civil Defence Organization without air raid shelters. On the eve of the air defence manoeuvre in Tel Aviv, one must note that there are very few public shelters and no private shelters and that the example the Government should have set in this sphere has been nil. In addition, the 1951 A.R.P. law is ineffective and unworkable.

Settlers' Plight

Herut calls attention to the sorry plight of the settlers of Moshav Ofakim, a border settlement down in the Negev, where wages, the paper alleges, are being held up and who are thereby being subjected to inconvenience and even physical hardship. And all that, the paper exclaims, under a Labour Government which always proclaims its concern for the workers, and especially for those in border settlements, while the workers' own Mekorot Water Company is threatening to cut off the settlements's water supply unless it pays up.

Davar (Histadrut) writes that whoever had hoped that the Public Commission would show the way to a solution of the bus fares problem has been disappointed, since it failed to move out of the accepted rut and failed to examine the calculations serving as the basis for the cooperatives' claims. If we are to free ourselves once and for all from the threat of a transport stoppage, we must get down to fundamentals and seek a basic solution.

The absence of a suitable reaction by the nations assembled in London to Nasser's arrogant admission that the Suez Canal was never open to Israel shipping causes Hakol (Local Aguda) grievous concern, especially in the face of the Western undertaking to see to it that Israel's interests would be safeguarded at the Conference. It appears to the paper that that is the price the West is ready to pay for a settlement of the dispute, "Solving the problem" and giving Nasser a face-saving escape.

Gross Visiting Professor At Hebrew University

The Hebrew University has announced the appointments of Mr. Bertram Gross, as Visiting Professor of Public Administration for two years; Dr. David Flusser, as Lecturer in Comparative Religion; Dr. Raphael Zwi Werblowsky, as Lecturer in Comparative Religion; Dr. Elchanan Dimant, as Lecturer in Biochemistry; and Dr. Dan Kessler, as Instructor in Physics.

Mr. Gross came to this country in 1953 as a member of the Economic Advisory Staff attached to the Prime Minister's Office, and remained on after this body was wound up last year.

American-born, he has a distinguished record of public service in the U.S., the posts he has held including those of Executive Secretary of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, Chairman of the U.S. National Capital Regional Planning Council, and, in 1952, Consultant to the U.N. Korean Reconstruction Agency.

Vienna-born Dr. Flusser, who is 39, holds the degrees of M.A. and Ph.D. from the Hebrew University.

He has been engaged for a number of years in research on the apocryphal "Book of Jossiphon," and in this connection spent some years in Prague, where he also served as Lecturer in Modern Hebrew in the Oriental Institute. On his return to Israel in 1950 he was awarded a Warburg Scholarship at the Hebrew University for studies in Jewish Hellenism. In recent years Dr. Flusser has extended his researches to the field of comparative religion, and his work today includes the study of the Dead Sea Scrolls. Last year he was appointed Research Fellow at the University.

Thirty-two-year-old Dr. Werblowsky is a native of Frankfurt.

He obtained his doctorate at the University of Geneva in 1951, and from that year until 1954 served as Lecturer in the Semitics Department of the University of Leeds. He later joined the Institute of Jewish Studies founded by Dr. Altmann in Manchester.

Dr. Dimant was born in Brasil 42 years ago.

He came to this country in 1951 and studied at the Hebrew University, receiving the degrees of M.Sc. and Ph.D. After serving in the Scientific Division of the Israel Defence Forces during the War of Liberation, Dr. Dimant received several fellowships for research in the U.S., where he stayed until 1954. He has a large number of scientific publications to his credit.

Dr. Kessler is 32 and fought in the French Underground during World War II.

He enrolled at the Hebrew University in 1946, saw service in the War of Liberation, and received his M.Sc. degree in 1950. On receiving a scholarship granted by the French Government, he left for France for the purpose of research and obtained his doctorate in that country in 1954.

Eartha, the Farmer's Daughter

By PAUL KOHN

Eartha Kitt, the farmer's daughter from South Carolina, eleven years ago a 15-year-old New York seamstress and today one of the world's top song and dance attractions, will perform in Ramat Gan for five days starting tomorrow. It is not often that stars in their very prime include Israel in their globe-trottings, but for Eartha this land has a "spiritual connection." Her appearances here are part of her vacation.

Chain-smoking through a long cigarette holder, the lithe, lively Miss Kitt told us some of her life story, laughing, gesticulating and often prancing across her fifth floor suite of the Dan Hotel, to stress a point.

A lucky break put her on her swift road to fame. She was an only child, born during a year of abundant crops in South Carolina, and her parents called her Eartha to thank the earth for the fine harvest. Both her parents died before she was five. At the age of eight she joined an aunt in New York, and after some years of school went "to work in the factories."

"I believe I was a seamstress at the time, though I can't be sure, for I kept changing factories," Eartha said. She described how one day with ten cents in her hand she was in the street wondering whether to walk or take a subway home, when a dancer friend took her to a school where she was training. Some dancers were having auditions for Katherine Dunham at the time, and someone asked Eartha "why don't you dance?" Her friend dared her, and though "I knew nothing about dancing, except possibly a rumba," she danced. She was told: "Be here on Monday, you have won a scholarship."

10 Dollars a Week

She learnt to dance and earned ten dollars a week. After three months Katherine Dunham took her into her troupe, where she remained five years, as a dancer and singer.

In Paris in 1950, she was offered a chance to appear in Carroll's, a well known night club. The impresario of the Dunham company threatened to have her deported if she accepted. "Though I did not know what I was doing," she says, she handed in her notice.

She had no money for a dress to appear at Carroll's but borrowed some to buy what she considered a flashy gown, only to have it ripped up one side by the club's manager. That floor to hip rip started her rise. She sang negro spirituals and Cuban songs for a start.

After a year of Paris she returned to the U.S., but in New York's "La Vie en Rose" club, "I was a flop," she told us. She sang in seven, eight languages, but New York was neither impressed nor interested. She left after five days, and thought of returning to work in the factories. A friend, who knew her from Europe, arranged to have her sing in "Village Vanguard," a club in New York's Greenwich Village. At this point Eartha decided she had enough of "advisors," telling her what to sing and how. She made her own programme, and stayed for 14 weeks at the Village before being snapped up for the Broadway Show "New Faces." Two years with that and after appearances at top clubs, and Eartha was on her way to the top. She recorded such hits as "Uskudara," "C'est Si Bon" and "Santa Baby."

When Tel Aviv's newest impresario, Mrs. Sonia Zylberlast, asked Miss Kitt to appear in Israel, Eartha said she would be delighted. For one thing, not all Eartha Kitt's thoughts are on the night club floor. She has been "discovered" also for her serious dramatic acting.

She played for Orson Welles in his "Faust," and in "Mrs. Patterson."

It is perhaps due to her background that Eartha Kitt is a very serious minded young woman. She says, "I am bashful with people, and I don't like crowds." She is very interested in U.S. politics, and admits freely that Stevenson is the man she is going to vote for. He is sincere and "feels a people," she said. The U.S. appears hypocritical to the world outside, while it does not practise the laws it preaches. President Eisenhower has not clearly taken sides with the problems in the South, she added.

THE SPEAKER of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, Mr. C. Huysmans, has sent a telegram to the Knesset Speaker, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, acknowledging receipt of the cable of sympathy sent to the Belgian Parliament following the Marcinelle mine disaster.

Records Crash at Women's A.A.U. Meet

PHILADELPHIA, Monday (UP). — U.S. Olympic hopes in the women's track and field events soared over the weekend as 17-year old Pamela Kurrell, of San Francisco, led a field of record smashers in the National Women's A.A.U. track and field championships at Franklin Field.

The California high-school girl, who staged one of the greatest one-girl performances in the history of the meet on Friday, was the standout again among the brilliant stars who shattered American and meet records freely. Four American records and one meet mark were broken in the early events.

Pamela broke the American discus record for the second time in two days with a spectacular toss of 140 feet, 11 inches. This was more than a foot and a half farther than the mark of 139 feet, one inch she set Friday to break the old standard of 137 feet, 3¼ back in 1932 at Chicago by J. Wajsonwa, of Poland. Miss Kurrell also won the girls' baseball throw with a heave of 252 feet and won the girls' javelin throw with a distance of 118 feet, 6½ inches.

The Tennessee State College "B" team, composed of Willie White, Darlene Scott, Martha Hudson and Margaret Matthews, set a new meet record in winning the 400-metre relay in 47.2 seconds, breaking the record of 48 seconds flat set in 1933 by the Illinois Women's A.C.

Barbara Jones, fleet 19-year-old Chicago Comets sprinter, broke the American women's 80-metre dash record in 6.3 seconds. This time beat the old mark of 6.4 seconds held by Alice Coachman, of Tuskegee Institute, Catherine Hardy, of Fort Valley State College, Claire Isicson and Mary McNabb. The Chicago girl also equalled the 6.4 record in winning the semi-final heat as did Charlotte Goodan, of Tuskegee.

Another American record was set by Mrs. Earlene Brown, 225 lb., 21-year-old Compton, Calif., housewife and mother who hurled the four-kilo shotput 45 feet in the trials, breaking the old mark of 37 feet 6⅝ inches set by Wanda Wejsgrowics of St. Louis, last year.

Bertha Diaz, 20-year-old Havana, Cuba, girl made it three new American records in the first three events when she negotiated the 80-metre hurdles in 11.1 seconds, breaking the American record of 11.5 seconds she set here last year.

Charles Leads Team To 1st League Win

LONDON, Monday. — Lashing rainstorms and high winds made play conditions almost farcical particularly in the North where the Third Division game between Tranmere and Workington had to be abandoned because of the waterlogged pitch.

The freak weather also seriously affected the gates. The total attendance of 843,986 fell below the million or so who usually flock to English soccer on the first day. The only cause to reach fifty-thousand was at Highbury North London, where Arsenal were held to a goalless draw by Cardiff City.

One of the best performances of the day came from Leeds United making their return to First Division football after nine years. With the incomparable John Charles at inside-right they wasted no time showing they were worthy of First Division status by trouncing Everton, 5-1.

Their outside left Jack Overfield began the bout in the second minute by scoring the first goal of the season. Charles headed another and centre-forward Harold Brook scored the season's first "hat-trick."

Brook was only just ahead of Jim Murray, young Wolverhampton centre-forward, who scored four times in his teams 5-1 won over the F.A. cupholders, Manchester City. Right-winger Harry Hooper, signed for £25,000, scored the other goal in his first game for Wolverhampton.

• • •

FIRST DIVISION RESULTS:

Arsenal	0	Cardiff	0
Aston V.	3	Charlton	1
Bolton	4	Blackpool	1
Burnley	2	Chelsea	0
Leeds	5	Everton	1
Luton	0	Sunderland	2
Man. U.	2	Birmingham	2
Newcastle	3	Portsmouth	1
Preston	1	Tottenham	4
Sheff. W.	4	West Brom.	2
Wolves	5	Man. C.	1

(Reuter, U.P.)

Redlegs Equal Homer Record with Eight

NEW YORK, Monday (UP). — The Cincinnati Redlegs equalled the Major League record of eight home runs in one game Saturday night when they blasted Milwaukee, 13-4, and moved to within one and one-half games of the pace-setting Braves in the National League pennant race. Substitute outfielder Bob Thurman had a big hand in the Redlegs' record-equalling feat by hitting three homers. Ted Kluszewski and Frank Robinson each hit two, while Wally Post added the eighth.

The National League record of 10 homers by both teams in one game also was equalled when the Braves contributed two circuits—by Joe Adcock and Toby Atwell.

Third-placed Brooklyn Dodgers also picked up ground on the skidding Braves when they whipped the Philadelphia Phillies 9-2 to move within two games of the lead. In another National League night game, Moe Drabowsky, the Chicago Cubs' bonus rookie, made his first Major League start a winning one in pitching the Cubs to an 8-1 triumph over the St. Louis Cardinals. In the American League, New York downed the Baltimore Orioles, 6-2.

CHRISTCHURCH. — New Zealand beat South Africa by 17 points to 10 in the third Rugby Union test here on Friday to take a 2-1 lead in the series of four. New Zealand led 11-0 at half time.

• • •

PASADENA. — Parry O'Brien, of the U.S. Army, again beat his own record with a shot put of 18.70 metres here on Saturday night. He holds the official world record of 60 feet 10 inches (18.54 metres), and has a throw of 18.69 metres already submitted for ratification.

At the Cinema

SEMIRAMIS" (Armon, Haifa) is an English-speaking film made in Italy where it is known as "La Cortigiana di Babilonia," but this fanciful reconstruction of the fabled lady has nothing of the courtesan about her. As portrayed by Ronda Fleming, she was as virtuous a goatherd as ever attained a throne and certainly more than faithful in love to the hero (Ricardo Montalban).

Don't think for a moment that such a portrayal cheats the audience out of a licentious court, torture-ridden prisons, intrigue and murder. You get all that, and in Technicolor. "Semiramis" does not lack action. In an ancient inn the hero, Fairbanks-Flynn fashion, swings across the room from a chandelier; there are single combats between man and crocodile and a chariot race in which pigmies and monkeys participate. From start to finish swords clash, arrows fly, dancing girls twist and politics follow their murky path.

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Technion — Israel Institute of Technology
Applications are invited for the following vacancies in the newly-established *Department of Mineral Engineering* for the academic year, 1956-1957:
1) Senior Lecturer (part-time) and two Instructors in Geology and Mineralogy.
2) Lecturer and Instructor in Mining Engineering.
3) Lecturer (part-time) in Mineral Dressing.
Candidates are requested to submit their applications, including curriculum-vitae, copies of diplomas, a recent photograph, and names and addresses of three references of high professional standing, until August 31, 1956, to the Secretary for Academic Staff, Technion, Haifa. The Technion reserves the right not to make appointments to any position for which no suitable application has been received.

Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
L.— 29.2.56. —				(14)
Mt. Cana'an	62	18	30	30
Tiberias	41	24	36	36
Haifa Port	35	25	30	31
Natanya	60	20	31	32
Tel Aviv Kirya	60	22	31	31
Tel Aviv Port	71	23	29	29
Lydda Airport	59	20	33	32
Jerusalem	51	18	28	28
Beersheba	40	19	33	33
Eilat	21	25	(?)	36

(A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today

ARRIVALS

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Lurie, of Utica, N.Y., for a few weeks' stay (Mr. Lurie is Chairman of the Bond Drive for upper New York State).

DEPARTURES

Aluf-Mishne Y. Belkin, head of the Security Forces Section of the State Controller's Office, to London and Paris for six weeks, on official duty (by El Al); Mr. M. Bartur, chief electrical engineer of the Department of Civil Aviation, for a four and a half months' study period in Europe under the auspices of the U.S. Technical Aid Mission (by El Al).

MANDELBAUM GATE will be closed on the occasion of the High Holidays from the eve of Rosh Hashana, September 5, at 6 p.m., through September 6 and 7. It will be open only between 10 a.m. and 12 noon, September 7, to allow members of the Diplomatic Corps and U.N. personnel holding permanent passes to go through.

It will also be closed from Yom Kippur eve, September 14, and all day Yom Kippur, September 15. The gate will reopen for regular traffic on the morning of September 16. It will be open during the whole of the Succot holiday.

• • •

MORE THAN 800 TOURISTS, immigrants and returning residents disembarked in Haifa yesterday from the Negbah and the Turkish vessel Marmara. Among the arrivals were also 95 newcomers from Turkey, most of whom will join their relatives here. The others will be transferred to development areas this morning. A few immigrants came also from Britain and the U.S.

Amos Ben-Gurion Replies To 400 Share Queries

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Answers to 400 questions posed by the Shurat Hamitnadvim were delivered by Deputy Inspector-General of Police Amos Ben-Gurion to the District Court today. The police chief is suing members of the organisation for IL50,000 for alleged defamation of character.

Replying to a question dealing with his British citizenship, Mr. Ben-Gurion said that, having been born in Britain, he was automatically a British subject. He also held Israel citizenship, owed allegiance to Israel and would serve in no army other than the Israel Defence Forces.

Other questions dealt with how and with whom the claimant spends his spare time and his relationship with other officers of the Police Force. To the final questions, dealing with Mr. Ben-Gurion's two trips abroad, he said that the first time he had travelled at the expense of the Police Force was on official business, and on the second occasion he visited his wife's relatives, who had sent him the fare.

New Ein Gedi Road Nearing Completion

BEERSHEBA, Monday. — The approach road from the Dead Sea shore to the new site of Kibbutz Ein Gedi is nearing completion. The road, which is being built by the Public Works Department, is 1,300 metres long.

The kibbutz is soon to start building a permanent housing unit, a dining hall, a refrigeration plant and sanitary installations on the new site.

It has increased the irrigated vegetable area from 90 to 270 dunams.

Prizewinners In Popular Loan

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The major prize of IL15,000 was won by No. 6781 of the first serial of Series "A" in the drawing of the 1950 Popular Loan Lottery here today. The same number in the second serial won IL5,000, and in the third, fourth and fifth serials — IL2,000 each.

No. 39120 won IL1,000, Nos. 20021 and 16043 IL500 each and Nos. 23719 and 47480 IL250 each. More than 90 other bondholders won IL50 each.

We wish to thank our friends who expressed their sympathy on the passing away of our beloved mother.

The Dayan Family, Nahalal
Shmuel, Aviva and Moshe

New Immigrants' Problems Highlight Moshav Parley

KFAR VITKIN, Monday. — The moshav in the social and economic structure of this country was the key-note today in the National Conference of the moshav movement, which opened here last night. New immigrant settlers were well represented at the conference, and their problems dominated the discussions.

Halting Oriental accents mingled with those of veteran spokesmen of the movement, while one of the chairmen, with beard and sidelocks, indicated the growth in the number of religious settlers.

Two-thirds of *moshav* settlers were from Arabic-speaking countries, Mr. Yitzhak Korn, General Secretary of the movement, declared. They required special understanding and care. With other speakers, he dwelt on the great quantity of produce grown by *moshavim*.

New to Immigrants

Co-operative farming was unfamiliar to the immigrants, and flexibility was required until they adapted themselves. Co-operative marketing had been a sore point, but the special agency set up belatedly, Hamashbir Le'Oleh, had eased the problem. Government subsidies for vegetables had encouraged new settlers to work their own land instead of seeking outside work.

Vast improvements in housing, services and sanitation had been implemented in the last two years, he stated. Mr. Korn declared that social problems in new *moshavim* had not yet been solved. The existence of the *hamula* — the archaic clan-family — amongst some new immigrants led to inter-communal strife, as in Noga recently, and sometimes to the destruction of the *moshav*.

He greeted the thousands of religious settlers who had joined the movement in the last few years, saying that they have equal rights, and can demand all religious facilities.

There was no need for the religious political parties to intervene, he added, and a special department for religious affairs will be set up next month.

The "waves of instructors," made up of the youth of veteran *moshavim*, who were guiding the new settlements marked a turning point in the movement's history, but 200 more for over 40 villages were still needed.

A sharp attack on aspects of the Government's wage policy was delivered by Mr. Ami Assaf, Deputy Minister of Education and a member of Kfar Yehoshua.

Reflecting the division between farmer and townsman, he called for the financial advancement of the rural population while demanding a general reduction of the standard of living throughout the country. He said settlers stood at the end of the queue when credits were given. While consumers pay high prices, farmers are losing money, and the middleman is getting rich, Mr. Assaf declared.

He sharply criticized the system of automatic wage increases pegged to the C.-o.-L. Index and unrelated to output.

No Real Foundation

Speaking as a member of *moshav* Kfar Yehoshua, he said, "We are interested in workers having a high standard of living because they will then buy more of our produce; but the present standard has no foundation in reality." He admitted that there were wealthy veteran *moshavim*, but only because they turned out more produce.

Immediate problems of the *moshav* were taken up during the ensuing discussion. Delegates wanted better agricultural planning and supplies, medical services, and child care, as well as more instructors for inexperienced *moshavim*; some asked for more land.

A review of social problems in the *moshav* was given by Mr. David Barash of Kfar Yehoshua, cultural and ideological mentor of the movement.

More Cartoned Citrus Urged for Export

TEL AVIV, Monday — The General Manager of the Cargal factory, Mr. S. Dubiner, today suggested that at least one-quarter of citrus exports next season should go in cartons instead of wooden crates in order to enable a factual comparison of customers' preferences to be made.

Mr. Dubiner told a press conference here that his factory was ready to supply the 4 million cartons required at a price of $0.65 a pair, compared with the $0.79 representing the average C.I.F. cost of one wooden case of equal capacity. Ancillary materials (nails, hoops, wrapping paper) and various expenses inevitable in the traditional packing method also add up to a considerable figure, he pointed out.

He charged the Citrus Marketing Board with wasting money out of sheer conservatism, and claimed that prices fetched for fruit sold in cartons were some three per cent per crate higher than for fruit in cases.

He denied there was greater danger of spoilage of fruit shipped in cartons, and produced an offer by an insurance company to insure such cargo provided the Cargal Co. supervises the loading in ship holds. He also cited the favourable experiences last season, when 940,000 cartons were shipped, and the results obtained in other countries including Cyprus and the U.S.

The Citrus Marketing Board was ready to increase cartoned shipments to 1.5 million cartons next season, but would not go further.

Hapoel Hamizrahi Women Meet

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The second National Convention of the Hapoel Hamizrahi Women's Workers Organization opened at the Z.O.A. House tonight. The main issue on the agenda is the merger with the Mizrahi Women Association following the merger, earlier this summer, between Hapoel Hamizrahi and Mizrahi parties.

The Minister of Religious Affairs, Mr. M. Shapiro, who greeted the conference on behalf of the Government, said that Orthodox Jews had a three-fold mission in this country: to help maintain its security, to absorb immigration, and to see to it that Israel adopts a way of life that conforms to the traditional ideals of Jewry.

This task was an arduous one which will require a long time, he said. One should not, however, overrate such handicaps as the opening of a Reform Synagogue.

The Convention was opened by Mrs. Tova Sanhedrait, who said that she hoped the Rabbinate would find "practical solutions" in many complicated cases of matrimonial law. She said that she did not think such solutions could be found outside the Rabbinate.

Chief Rabbi Yitzhak Nissim, who spoke after Mrs. Sanhedrait, said the organization should wage a campaign to show that the Jewish Law was bet ind reproach.

Israel-Lebanon MAC Chairman Recalled

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Chairman of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission, Col. Eugene Communal, has been recalled by the French Army, and will leave with his family from Beirut on Thursday. He notified the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization in Jerusalem on Sunday that he had orders to return to France.

Col. Communal is one of the senior members of the T.S.O. staff. The choice of an acting chairman has not yet been announced.

Cairo Radio, in its Hebrew broadcast, said that Col. Communal had been arrested by the Lebanese on a charge of attempting to smuggle goods into Israel. The T.S.O. spokesman yesterday emphatically denied this report.

"El Jihad," Old City daily, repeated Cairo Radio's charge, and listed the items which the U.N. officer allegedly smuggled. "El Jihad" said they included 20 kilogrammes of gold bars, $4,500, £1,000, 10,000 Turkish pounds and "political correspondence."

The Arab News Agency last night quoted the U.N. spokesman as having confirmed that the M.A.C. Chairman had been relieved of his post by General Burns on his own request.

INDIA

(Continued from Page 1)

Egyptian agreement of 1954." Mr. Dmitri Shepilov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, paid an early call today on Mr. Menon, prior to the latter's meeting with Sir Anthony Eden, the British Prime Minister. Mr. Shepilov visited Mr. Menon after Wing Commander Ali Sabry, chief political adviser to President Abdul Nasser, had had a talk with the Indian delegation leader.

Mr. Menon spoke for over an hour. He stated that the creation of an international board of control would mean reversing the nationalisation of the Canal.

He declared that the fundamentals of the Dulles proposals might be taken by Egypt as dictation, which would lead to deadlock. Any kind of dictation would reverse the course of the last 30 or 40 years in relations between Europe and Asia.

Britain, he said, had a fine record of conciliation, and he appealed to her, France and the U.S. to rise to the occasion and reject the path of dictation.

Mr. Menon said the Canal was a "lifeline" of India's economy, as 70 per cent of her imports and 70 per cent of her exports pass through it. Fulfilment of her five-year plan depended upon traffic through it.

"The alternatives to a peaceful solution are very grim indeed" Mr. Menon added. They made legal and constitutional arguments "fade into insignificance." No final solution was possible without the participation of Egypt.

The conference had met in the context of great tension. Great feeling had been aroused in Africa and Asia about military measures and precautions which had been taken. Mr. Menon said publicity given to these military precautions had added to "tension, suspicion and fear."

New Coalition In Offing for Capital

Mayor Gershon Agron and members of the Mapai faction of the Jerusalem Municipal Council will probably meet today with representatives of all the religious parties to discuss the formation of a new coalition.

A meeting scheduled to take place yesterday between the two groups was called off when the religious parties objected to being invited to the meeting separately and not as one group.

At a meeting last night, the Mizrahi-Hapoel Hamizrahi faction at the Municipal Council again reiterated that the religious factions will negotiate as a bloc, and not separately.

Herut's proposal for a motion of non-confidence in Jerusalem's Mayor G. Agron will be put on the agenda of the forthcoming Municipal Council meeting to be held "very soon," the Mayor told *The Jerusalem Post* last night.

Urges Quick Approval For J'lm Budget

A request that the Minister of Interior, Mr. Y. Bar-Yehuda, speed up confirmation of the 1956-57 budgets of the Jerusalem Municipality was made yesterday at a meeting between the Minister and Mayor G. Agron.

The proposed regular budget totals IL10,244,491 while the proposed development budget totals about IL3m.

Capital Plays Host To New York Councillor

Mr. Abe Stark, Chairman of the New York City Council, and Mrs. Stark were today received by Mayor Agron of Jerusalem, Deputy Mayor M. Porush and a number of Municipal Councillors.

The visitors were accompanied by Mr. E. Peri, Chairman of the American Fund for Israel Institutions in Israel, and Mrs. Judith S. Gottlieb, the Fund's Director here.

There was an exchange of views on various municipal topics.

Mayor Agron presented Mrs. Stark with a Hebrew-English Bible printed locally by the Lifshitz Press, and presented Mr. Stark with the golden emblem of the Municipality.

The visitors were later the Mayor's guests for luncheon at the President Hotel. President at the luncheon were Mr. Y. Bar-Yehuda, Minister of the Interior; Mr. M. Shapira, Minister for Religious Affairs and Social Welfare; Mr. J. A. Sabini, the American Consul; Mr. Meyer Weisgal of the Weizmann Institute; Deputy Mayors, City Councillors; directors of the American Fund for Israel Institutions, and a number of high government officials.

Mr. Stark was later received by the Minister of Education, Mr. Zalman Aranne.

McDonald, Stark Received by F.M.

The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, gave a tea party yesterday in honour of Dr. James G. McDonald, the first U.S. Ambassador to Israel, and Mr. Abe Stark, President of the N.Y. City Council, and their ladies. Among those present were senior officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Education, as well as representatives of the American Fund for Israel Institutions, the Development Loan, and the U.J.A.

Ministry Gives Terms Of Zarhin Contract

The Ministry of Development yesterday issued a statement commenting on last Sunday's press conference of the Israel Investors Association at which it was charged that the inventions of Mr. Alexander Zarhin are being "pigeon-holed, and that he is not being enabled to assist in the development of his water de-salting apparatus.

The Ministry statement deals only with Mr. Zarhin's invention of a freezing process for de-salting brine, and not with the two other inventions whose development the Government has declined to finance.

According to the statement, Mr. Zarhin is directly responsible for planning and setting up the experimental plant for water de-salting, in which the Ministry and the Research Council have undertaken to invest up to IL150,000.

Mr. Zarhin has been employed by the Ministry as an adviser for about a year, the statement continues. His gross monthly salary is about IL800.

In the contract signed between the Ministry and Mr. Zarhin on the construction of an experimental plant, it is stated that the Government will decide on the worth of the invention within six months after the de-salting of the first water, and within a year it will decide whether to erect a plant on a large scale.

The contract further specifies that as long as the experimental plant or an industrial plant is operated, the inventor will be employed by the Government in a responsible technical administrative post.

If the Government decides to use the invention it will pay the inventor the usual royalty in addition to his salary.

150 Israel Firms Exhibit at Izmir

IZMIR, Monday (INA) — More than 150 Israel firms are taking part in this year's Izmir International Fair, which opened today.

Israel Hoopsters Win in Athens

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Israel beat Greece 54-46 in an international basketball match played in Athens last night. At half time Greece led 40-26.

Meanwhile in Ankara, on the second day of the international light athletics match against Turkey, Israel won four first places yesterday. David Kushnir did a long jump of 7.05 metres, Baruch Habbes threw the shot put 14.93 metres. Olga Wittenberg threw the discus 40.50 metres, and Noa Silberstein long jumped 5.06 metres.

Uri Galin, the discus ...ower, and Arie Kleinstuh, the high jumper, both took second place in their events.

ISRAEL PICKS SOCCER XI TO PLAY IN ASIA

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The 16-man football team which takes off for Hong Kong this week to take part in the Asian soccer championships was announced today.

The players are: goalkeepers: Hodoroff and Wisoker; backs: Mathanya and Kramer; half-backs: Rabinowitz, Schneorr, Haldi, Blut and Silberstein; forwards: Israeli, Stelmach, Kaufmann, Rosenbaum, Mirimowitz, Glaser and Spiegel (assistant trainer).

The contingent includes all the players who played against the Russians in Ramat Gan last month. The additions are Wisoker, Blut, Silberstein, Israeli and Spiegel.

The team will leave in two shifts, one on Wednesday and the second on Thursday. Travelling with the team will be Mr. A. H. Gibbons, its British trainer, as well as a doctor, referee, and two escorts, one each from Maccabi and Hapoel.

The escorts and the trainer will form the selection committee for the team to take the field. The first game, against Hong Kong, is scheduled for September 1.

Propose Int'l Chess Centre for Carmel

LYDDA AIRPORT, Monday. — A suggestion to establish a permanent international chess centre on the Carmel is being carried to the International Chess Congress in Moscow by the Chairman of the Israel Chess Association, Dr. N. Tsefler. Dr. Tsefler left by El Al for Vienna on his way to Moscow today, accompanied by the Secretary of the Association, Mr. Y. Zahavi.

The congress opens in the Soviet capital next Sunday, to be followed four days later by the international chess championships. The Israel team for the tourney will leave in about a week. Its members are, Czerniak, Porath, Aloni and Oren, with Dobkin and Smeltiger as reserves.

REGULAR 'VISCOUNT' FLIGHTS IN OCTOBER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Monday. — British European Airways (BEA) Vickers Viscount turbo-prop airliners, in co-ordination with Cyprus Airways, will run twice weekly flights to Lydda, as from October 7, Mr. K. Nathan, general manager of Peltours, said today.

Cyprus Airways, which is now running three weekly flights to Lydda with Dakota planes, will then suspend these flights, although the weekly Nicosia-Haifa flight will be continued.

The Viscounts, which will be the first aircraft of this type to run a regular service to Lydda, will arrive on Sundays and Thursdays, and leave on Tuesdays and Fridays. The flights from Lydda to London, via Nicosia, Athens and Rome, will take 11½ hours. The Viscount seats 47 persons.

Unemployment Down

There was a slight drop in unemployment in the week ending August 10, the Ministry of Labour announced. The average daily number of unemployed for that week dropped by 700 to 12,280. Of this number, 9,913 were unskilled workers, and 2,635 were women.

The centres of unemployment were: Haifa, 1,342; Tel Aviv, 1,410; Jerusalem, 639; Ramat Gan-Givatayim, 757; Ramle, 449; Lydda, 422; Bnei Brak, 356; Rehovot, 389; Ashkelon, 346; Kfar Saba, 333; Rishon leZion, 318.

FLIGHTS TO EILAT will again be made twice daily beginning tomorrow.

Tel Aviv Haga Tested Today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Haga (civil defence) men were today called for "action duty" in readiness for tomorrow's widespread "air raid" manoeuvre in this city. Policemen, foremen, doctors and nurses were also standing by tonight, ready for the "worst."

Thousands of posters in glaring black and white have been put up in the streets of the city urging citizens to take the exercise seriously and giving instructions to pedestrians and drivers, as well as those remaining indoors at the time of the "attacks."

The exercise will be limited in Tel Aviv to an area bounded by Keren Kayemet Boulevard in the north, Ibn Gabirol and Yehuda Halevi streets in the east, Barnett Street in the south and the sea as the western border. Parts of Ramat Gan and the whole of Givatayim will be included in the area "under fire."

Householders and office workers are asked to keep their windows open during the exercise so that they will not be broken by explosions. There will be fires and smoke-bombs with police and fire services being put to the test in many parts of the city. Hospitals have been alerted to prepare to receive casualties.

During the exercise, which will last throughout the day, water and electricity services will be interrupted and citizens are advised to make the necessary preparations in advance.

Police will have their own special emergency exercises in co-ordination with the Haga manoeuvre. The police exercise begins at midnight tonight, and will last for 24 hours. All policemen were standing by tonight. The police has constant contact with Haga H.Q. and with the Defence Forces. It will direct its units according to Haga request, and tonight there was an atmosphere of combined war operations at H.Q.

DVORA BARON DEAD AT 68

Dvora Baron, one of the outstanding Hebrew writers of the older generation, died in the Tel Hashomer Hospital in Tel Aviv yesterday at the age of 68 after a prolonged illness.

Though her work was somewhat eclipsed in recent years, and the younger generation of Hebrew writers tended to ignore it in favour of the literary giants Agnon and Hazaz, she remained a writer of the first rank. Her short story and short novel gave profound insight into the character and motives of her personages, and she could not be surpassed in the portrayal of women. Her subjects were taken from Jewish villages in the Diaspora, and from life in Israel. Overtones of Russian could be sensed in her prose, but whoever followed the slow but cumulatively powerful flow of her narrative was rewarded with the revelation of character.

Dvora Baron was born in Ozda, Russia, and settled in Palestine in 1911. Her husband, Yosef Aharonowitz, died in 1937. She was the literary editor of the "Hapoel Hatzair" weekly — at that time a very important cultural force — between 1911-1914 and 1920-1923. Her first volume of stories appeared in 1927, and she then published books at more or less five year intervals up till last year. Some of her best work is included in Parshiot, which came out in 1951. She received the Bialik Prize in 1934 and the Ruppin Prize in 1944.

She also translated Flaubert's Madame Bovary.

HOSPITAL PATIENTS in the Tel Aviv Hadassah Municipal Hospital will not be allowed visitors today because of the air raid exercise.

Egyptian Officer Can't Believe Cairo Refused P-o-W Exchange

By AGATHA HAJNAL

"We believe in God and in the Egyptian Government. Only they can help us."

This was the reply Egyptian Flight-Lieut. Mohammed Latief made when asked why he didn't ask the Egyptian Government to do something about the return of Egyptian prisoners-of-war in Israel.

Israel officials had told the prisoners that they had offered to exchange all 78 prisoners for three Israelis held in Egypt, just as they had exchanged 41 Syrians for four Israelis in March. But the Cairo Government had turned down the proposal, they said.

Latief said he did not believe that his Government was not asking for their return. The Israel Government must be asking for impossible conditions, he suspected.

Latief, a 27-year-old jet fighter, was shot down over the Negev in April. The other prisoners were captured on the border of the Sinai peninsula last November.

The prison situated beneath a range of hills gave the impression of a holiday camp on a Friday, the Moslem Sabbath. The men sat reading the Koran on rows of camp beds along either side of the long black tents.

The volleyball court in the centre of the compound was deserted. The tables in the mess tent had just been scoured. No one was working in the vegetable garden, which the prisoners were cultivating with an irrigation system borrowed from the banks of the Nile.

The prisoners were not satisfied with their conditions. When asked, however, what specific complaints they would make if the Red Cross visited the camp the only criticism Latief gave was about the food.

He complained that it was so bad they had to live off their parcels from home. They never even touched the meat as they did not know what it was. He said they would ask for permission to do their own cooking.

The Egyptian officers in the camp in some respect have better conditions than Israel officers. They each have a batman to bring them food, make their beds and clean their quarters, a privilege not enjoyed by Israelis.

The Egyptian officers, however, who are used to a much greater distinction between themselves and their men, consider that they are suffering hardship.

Nine Fined for Illegal Communist Assembly

Miss Tamar Sneh, daughter of the Communist Knesset Member, was yesterday acquitted of charges of participating in an unlawful assembly and of resisting fingerprinting.

Nine other Communists or Communist sympathizers were fined IL30 each on the second charge, and eight were fined IL15 on the first. Ya'acov Levkowitz, in addition, was given a suspended sentence of one month in jail for having struck a policeman.

The unlawful assembly took place last March on the occasion of the visit of the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd.

The case was heard by Magistrate Ya'acov Bazak in Jerusalem.

The accused distributed leaflets in King George Avenue on March 13, calling Mr. Lloyd a warmonger and assuring him that the British would not receive bases from Israel.

Judge Bazak ruled that distribution of leaflets in itself was not illegal, but that those of the accused whom he found guilty took part in the assembly after it became disorderly and a menace to the public.

Miss Sneh and two other accused were acquitted because at the time of their arrest the assembly was still orderly. The policeman who arrested her testified that he asked her to come to the station because the placards carried did not bear the stamp of the municipality. She had refused to do so.

The Magistrate ruled that her arrest was illegal and that she was therefore entitled to refuse to be fingerprinted.

Sergeant M. Haimowitz prosecuted and Mr. P. Hertzberg defended. Defence counsel announced that he would appeal. *(Itim)*

Committee on Import Procedure Meets

The committee appointed by the Minister of Commerce and Industry to study import arrangements held its first meeting yesterday and discussed its procedure.

The committee members are Mr. Natan Ben-Natan of "Davar," Mr. R. Marinoff of Hamaashhir Hamerkazi, Dr. Shmuel Gottlieb of the Finance Ministry, and Mr. A. Eshet of the Histadrut Trade Union Department.

BRITISH CARDINAL DIES ON 'NAME DAY'

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — Cardinal Bernard Griffin, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, and head of the Catholic hierarchy in England and Wales, died early today after a heart attack. He was 57.

Cardinal Griffin, the son of a Birmingham bicycle dealer, served in the Royal Air Force during World War I and was ordained in Rome in 1924 after a brilliant scholastic career. He was considered one of Britain's greatest experts on Canon Law.

He was on holiday at New Cornwall when he suffered the heart attack just before midnight. He died at 12.52 this morning, his "name day" the Feast of St. Bernard.

He earned a national reputation by the way he never hesitated to restate the Catholic point of view on social and moral problems, and was particularly known as a champion of the importance of family life.

He urged "vocational training" on marriage for future fathers and mothers, denounced artificial insemination, and in 1953 asked "decent people" to ban newspapers which printed indecent material.

Boll Weevil Attacks Cotton at Nir Oz

BEERSHEBA, Monday. — The boll weevil has caused severe damage to the cotton fields of Kibbutz Nir Oz. The *kibbutz* has 70 dunams of cotton fields.

In Kisufim, where cotton fields were also attacked by the pest, the damage is reported to be light.

Flies Breed Faster In Israel

Why are flies so much more of nuisance, and more dangerous to health and so much more difficult to control in hot climates than in temperate ones?

At least a partial answer to this question is given in a report on fly control in Israel, prepared by Dr. H. Speich, medical consultant of the World Health Organization.

During a recent visit Dr. Speich found that, in the Israel climate, about 26 generations of flies per year must be reckoned with. This makes the fly population pressure there much higher than, for instance, in Central and Northern Europe, where the number of generations per year is about 11 to 13. In the summer heat, moreover, it was found that the pupal development stage of flies in Israel takes only three days as compared with 10 to 12 days in cooler weather.

One experiment showed the degree of fly density sometimes reached in Israel. In a large kitchen, 180 metres away from a cow-shed (the nearest important breeding place) a net was cast 10 times per hour over a work table. The total number of flies trapped in three hours was 3,400.

Since each throw of the net was eluded by about one-third of the flies present on the table, it can be assumed that, during the three-hour period, about 5,500 flies settled there, and that 1,900 fresh flies arrived every hour.

Dr. Speich concluded that only sanitary measures, together with well-planned use of the correct insecticides, can be effective against flies in hot climates, on a reasonably economical basis. He also pointed to the need for education of the public, which must be told of all the harm done by flies.

PORIYA LINKED TO POWER GRID

TIBERIAS, Monday. — Five years after it was put on the map, the hill village of Poriya, overlooking the Jordan Valley was lit up by electricity yesterday.

The connection to the national power grid cost IL30,000, which was jointly borne by the Jewish Agency, the Jordan Valley District Council and the settlers themselves. Community buildings and streets are also to be lit by electricity shortly.

The village consists of 63 families, immigrants from the Yemen who make their living as hired hands in Jordan Valley settlements. Each family will now receive 20 dunams of land as an auxiliary farm.

Electric Shock Kills Child

RAMLE, Monday. — A three-year-old girl, Nadia Shemesh, was electrocuted and died tonight, after she touched a wire strung provisionally at her parents' home here. All efforts of doctors at the Sarafand Hospital to save the life of the child were unsuccessful.

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Campaign for Hebrew Department in conjunction with the Department of Culture of Z.O.A. House

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for beginners, intermediates and advanced students

Opening at 9 a.m., on September 2

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Tuesday, August 21, 1956
Elul 14, 5716.—Muharram 14, 1376

Economic News from Abroad

Shipping M.E. Oil

● Of the 148m. tons of oil produced in the Middle East in 1955 (31 per cent of world production) 67m. passed through the Suez Canal, 40m. flowed through the pipelines and 32m. was shipped to the Far East, Australasia and South Africa. This year, the amount of oil passing through the Canal was expected to increase to 80m. tons, and last January a special programme was launched by the Suez Company to deepen the Canal, to dig new by-passes and to widen its southern cross-section in order to increase its capacity and to allow it to admit bigger tankers. When the programme will be completed, the Canal's capacity will rise to some 160-165m. tons, of which about three-quarters would be available for tankers. Projects for expanding pipeline capacity are also under way. The Tapline is to handle some 35m. tons in 1958 as compared with 15m. last year, and a further 16.5m. tons of annual capacity is to be added by construction of new lines from Iraq, which shipped 17m. tons to Banias and 8m. tons to Tripoli in 1955. On the other hand, total shipments of Middle East crude oil to the Mediterranean by 1975 will exceed 300m. tons, it has been estimated.

Portugal's Cement Export

● During the first five months of 1956, over 81,000 tons of cement were exported from Portugal compared with 28,000 tons during the corresponding period last year. Purchases by Spain and the U.S. have been mainly responsible for the increase. Angola has also increased imports from metropolitan Portugal, as local cement output is insufficient to meet the expanding requirements.

Australian Motor Exports

● Australia's major motor and vehicle manufacturers have announced new export plans on a considerable scale. The General Motors-Holden company, of Melbourne, already exporting to New Zealand, is investigating South East Asian and African markets and preparing for a major incursion there. The Chrysler Corporation, of Adelaide, is negotiating with the Indian Government for an agreement said to be worth £A5m. The Ford Company is for the time being concentrating on exports of utility trucks — all Australian-made — to New Zealand.

Price Rise in Europe

● Grave concern over the danger of inflation in Europe was revealed at the recent meeting of the Organization of European Economic Co-operation ministers, and a special committee was set up to study the problem and to co-ordinate policies in this respect. During recent months, prices continued to rise, while the expansion of production has in some countries slowed down appreciably. Also, debtor and creditor positions in the European Payments Union have been widening rapidly, in particular in respect of Germany. Another danger has developed out of the rising tendency of European prices at a time when American prices are virtually stable at the 1953 level. The increase in prices has been most pronounced in Britain, Greece and Turkey.

New Capital for Rassco

By Our Economic Editor

EXACTLY a year ago, a new era was ushered in on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange by the issue of the first Palestine Electric Corporation debentures series, which has since become the model for all "gilt-edged" securities. Its success with local investors was tremendous, and the public over-subscribed the following issues too, even though their terms did not quite come up to the original standard. Over IL40m. of these new type securities have already been placed on an apparently sound basis, and despite transient spells of weakness, it is estimated that the market will be able to absorb even more next year.

RENTIERS' PARADISE

It is intriguing to speculate what would have been the course of events if the Treasury authorities had not accepted the financiers' advice by adopting a line suitable for local savers. Idle money would continue to accumulate and ask to be spent — mainly for consumer goods, thus inflating prices, while the Government's financial position would be further aggravated by the necessity of providing the means now supplied voluntarily by the public. Or else the "free" capital market would have attracted additional funds, perhaps to such an extent that the "black" interest rates would have receded somewhat, thus opening new vistas for speculative investments. It can hardly be doubted that the present trend is far more helpful to genuine saving and to healthy economic development.

This, however, should not hinder us from recognizing the limits and drawbacks of the new approach. First, the effective rate of interest is much higher than the official one. The issue and underwriting expenses come to almost another 1 per cent and the Cost-of-Living clause may amount to more than that even at a price level that would appear almost stable. We thus arrive at an interest of about 9 per cent for what are to all intents and purposes Government loans — small wonder then that at least double that rate is demanded from ordinary individual borrowers.

Secondly, by granting such favourable terms for fixed-interest debentures, the financial authorities have stifled all possibilities of floating equity issues which could strengthen the independent capital means of local industry and other productive enterprises. For if gilt-edged debenture holders get some 8 per cent gross and 6 per cent net (without taking into account any considerable price inflation), should not 3 per cent be added as a fair dividend on risk-bearing capital?

However, in order to be able to declare such dividends, the company would have to earn net profits of about 20 per cent (taking into account the present level of taxation) and then it would be left without a margin for ploughing back. It is not likely that such profits are envisaged by the drafters of our economic policy nor can many companies normally expect them.

The inevitable consequence of this situation is that a virtual monopoly on obtaining long-term savings is given to the Government (or Government-backed enterprises) and it becomes the main source of investment capital. There is already talk about a forthcoming debentures issue — with a State guarantee — for financing industry, and recently a similar guarantee was given for an agricultural consolidation loan. Thus, the normal functioning of a capital market, with its multifarious shadings of credit terms and risk ratios is being replaced by a bureaucratic development machinery working according to centralized schemes and uniform principles.

Whether this nationalisation of savings will really help our economic progress only time can tell. For the time being, it certainly helps savers. Where else are they offered such favourable terms, with the State shouldering all the risks, and then still going on to praise them for their pioneering spirit? Having firmly established a State guarantee for the wage-earners' standard of living, we now follow up with a similar measure for the rentiers' income. However, the problem still remains of deciding who is to be responsible for the rest of the baby economic.

RASSCO'S balance sheet, included in the published prospectus for the IL1m. debenture issue, is in fact even more obsolete than its date indicates (March 31 1956) in view of the company's expansion since then. During 1955/56 "Land development and housing projects at cost" — i.e., the balance of investments not yet covered by contracts with would-be settlers and tenants — added about IL3m. (to last year's IL4.5m.), and is expected to increase by a similar amount in the current year. "Debtors and participants in housing projects" soared by about IL1.5m. (i.e., approximately a third) and this trend also continued unabated in 1956.

Thus, the company's total assets by the end of last March would perhaps come to IL15.5m. (as compared with IL12.6m. a year ago) and may top IL18m. by next March. This development may seem paradoxical when there is so much talk about restricting the building boom. It cannot be attributed to the higher value of stocks of building materials, as this item dropped last year and continued to decrease in 1955/56, because building contractors are no longer eager to pile up stocks for long term use since supply has become certain and plentiful.

Indeed, "goods in stock" were less than 5 per cent of the total assets last year, compared with over 25 per cent in 1952. However, higher building costs could not but have affected the company's turnover (the Cost-of-Building Index rose by some 20 per cent during the period discussed) and there has apparently been some easing of credit terms — or bigger loans — to customers as well.

As to the volume of the company's activities, the shifts — as differentiated from transient fluctuations — have been remarkably small. In the current year, Rassco's construction targets are set at approximately 1,800 housing units against some 2,000 in 1954/55 (and 1,700 in the previous year), but the difference is largely made up by the greater scope of public building schemes executed by the company, which are estimated at IL3m., double the 1954/55 figure. Moreover, the greater part of the drop was in new immigrants' dwellings (to about 600), which represent the smallest investment sums. On the other hand, rural settlement units (running up to almost IL35,000 apiece) are established at the rate of about 300 a year. Unsubsidized private housing activity, which diminished slightly a year ago, again comes to about 200 units a year. The rest is made up of the various Government-financed housing schemes. So far as Rassco can be taken as typical of the building industry, the picture that emerges is of a remarkable stability of physical output, though it is coupled with a growing demand for credit capital.

Big Expansion

Last year's balance sheet already showed a rise of IL1.3m. (to IL6.1m.) in current liabilities, and of IL0.6m. (to IL2.2m.) in balance of "contracts to be carried out," and both items have continued to expand apace. Long-term loans also increased by IL0.75m., of which IL0.45m. were of a "linked" type, some IL0.27m. was also added to capital and reserves, mainly from Jewish Agency resources.

Since then, another IL0.33m. worth of shares have been acquired by the Jewish Agency and Rassco's total independent means have been raised to IL2.4m., but that is not enough in view of the considerably higher financial volume. The present (Agency-guaranteed) debenture issue is therefore intended to provide the company with another IL1m. of long-term means, and in addition, IL1m. is to be added to Rassco's share capital by a special agreement with the Jewish Agency. Rassco has obtained from the Swiss Rinderknecht company dollar-loans amounting to over $0.8m., which have been handed over to the Jewish Agency against an undertaking to acquire the same amount of Rassco shares.

Part of these funds is expected to be raised shortly, and in the near future Rassco will thus have at its command independent and long-term means coming to some IL7m. — quite a sum, even under the present circumstances, which would give it much more room for financial manoeuvring. Rassco's 12 subsidiary and associated companies, in which it has invested about IL0.7m., will also benefit from this development.

Speedwalk System above was shown recently in a Mechanical Handling Exhibition in London. The picture shows former British Overseas Airways Corporation chief Sir Miles Thomas, right, learning about the "speedwalk" system from Mr. Clifford Wade, sales manager of an American company. The "speedwalk" is a system of conveyor belts on which the passer-by steps in the subway and is carried along to avoid bottlenecks. Express Photo

FIVE LEVELS OF PRODUCTIVITY

By Y. S. EKSTAJN
B.Sc. Mech.E., M.S.I.E.

UP to now the attention of productivity experts in this country has been given mostly to direct labour. We have thus explored the first level of productivity. The worker's utput, however, influences only a part of the total cost. The time has now come to launch a concentrated attack on the other strongholds of the great enemy—unproductive waste.

The direct labour cost is directly followed by what the industry pays for "overhead" working time, meaning waiting, idle time, and the various indirect operations. This indirect work is no less susceptible to analysis and improvement than direct labour. However, it can be successfully dealt with only on the supervision level—the second level of rationalizing effort. In our factories these are the foremen, who must learn to plan and control the work of their departments so as to achieve a minimum of labour wastage. They could also contribute considerably towards increased productivity by endeavouring to eliminate rework, scrap and the disappearance of pieces. And, finally, are they not always in a position to improve results by the proper training of the men in their charge?

Perhaps the most striking way of increasing productivity and lowering costs is by ... totally eliminating work. We can cut down the extra work made necessary by poorly maintained equipment, inadequate engineering, faulty supplies, and deficiencies in planning. The non-productive effort thus saved can easily be changed into productive work.

Superintendency Level

This, however, can be achieved only through the correct performance of duties on the third level of action—the superintendency level. A single action on the part of the works manager may, sometimes, bring about more savings than the concerted effort of the whole labour force. Is it not worthwhile striving for such improvements?

The administrative and selling expenses of any industrial undertaking usually account for quite a big chunk of the total cost. They are partly labeled as "fixed" costs, but must they really stay fixed? Closer investigation often reveals that the only thing fixed about them is their excess.

Unfortunately, many managements do not dare initiate such inquiries, thus curtailing productivity on the fourth and most important level — the management. Modern management cannot accomplish its function unless it has developed a system of cost control providing a running, and critical, commentary on cost variations at all stages of production. It must find ways of getting information to enable it to forecast, plan and organize by means of factual decisions instead of the good old rule of thumb.

Last but not least comes the cost of raw materials. Certainly not the least, as in our country it usually accounts for more than half of the total cost, due to the fact that our industries really start with semi-finished materials. Cheaper materials do not necessarily mean cheaper buying, the dream of every manufacturer, although some improvement could be brought about even in that respect.

Substantial decreases in material costs can be achieved simply by having the right material to the correct specification supplied at the proper time with minimum transportation and other charges. Now this is the fifth and last level of productivity, which, however, cannot be tackled by management alone. In our controlled economy it can be dealt with only by means of Governmental help.

It is at first difficult to realize how a planning error or a delay in execution in a Jerusalem office (or, for that matter, at the much more distant German offices of the Shilumim Corporation) can influence productivity in a Ramat Gan factory. But it does, and the decrease can actually be measured in working hours or money values.

Destroying Produce No Way Out

By GERDA LUFT

VEGETABLES have been plentiful this year. Growers, encouraged by high prices last year, increased production, and natural conditions ware favourable. But prices were not allowed to come down so that everybody, even the poorest section of the community, could eat its fill. Day after day, many tons of vegetables which could not be sold found their way to the rubbish heaps outside the cities or were destroyed on the farms themselves. It is estimated that 60-70 per cent of the surplus was thus disposed of. Only somewhat more than a third of the surplus was used as animal fodder or taken to the *ma'barot* to be sold at a token price.

When we had a vegetable surplus two years ago, a fund was set up to compensate the growers for low market prices. This fund works as a kind of insurance. A certain sum is levied from the grower for vegetables brought to market, the Government adds to this and thus the farmer is guaranteed a minimum price for his surpluses. Both the private and the co-operative sector are represented on the management of the funds together with representatives of the economic ministries. A third of the money comes from the Government.

It was hoped that, together with planning, the fund would prevent the destruction of surpluses. Vegetables which can be stored, such as potatoes, or onions can be kept for some months so as to guarantee a regular supply to the market and a reasonable profit for the farmer.

The problem of the quickly perishable varieties however, especially tomatoes, cannot be solved the same way. These vegetables have either to be canned immediately or sold so cheaply that excess quantities will be taken up by the consumer. The fund was unable to ensure this. The canneries took up the quantities they had ordered beforehand but no more. There is a big market for tomato purée but it is not fully exploited, as the local product is so expensive that export is possible only with the help of a considerable subsidy. Despite ample supplies, prices on the local market were not low enough to push up consumption quickly. The fund decided to find an easy way out by throwing away the surplus.

That growers, Government representatives and distributors should all back this policy shows of course to what extent they are still living in the period when produce was scarce and growers and dealers could demand fancy prices for their wares. Everybody has become used to earning enough by selling little and no one has adjusted to the new conditions where a profit must be made by selling much at low prices.

It is still argued that prices should not be allowed to sink below a certain level in order to guarantee an adequate return to the grower. If during certain months produce is so plentiful that prices fall beneath this level, it is better to throw away the surplus than to sell cheaper.

Only after many tons had been thus disposed of, did the fund try another method and by reducing prices hoped to encourage consumption. But retailers complained on the radio the day after the announcement of lower prices that they had been forced to pay just as much as before on the wholesale market. When wholesale prices actually came down a few days later deliveries contained much rotten produce.

When the public discovered two years ago that surpluses were being thrown away indignation flared up and public opinion made it clear that it considered the destruction of agricultural surpluses inexcusable. If the growers were unwilling to lower prices all along the line, they should at least dispose of part of their produce by giving it to the needy, but they should under no circumstances destroy what they had grown. Last year, there was less surplus, and the problem of destruction did not come up, at least not on a large scale. In this year of large yields the vegetable-laden lorries have found their way to the rubbish heaps unnoticed, and there are even those who defend this measure, because the income of the growers, in their minds, takes precedence over everything else.

If such things can happen, then something is wrong with our economy as well as with the attitude of the growers, distributors and fund representatives. It is certain that the discarded vegetables would be eaten if they were cheap enough. In the underprivileged quarters and the *ma'barot* there are enough people for whom 250 pruta for a kilo of tomatoes is still beyond their means, but who would buy them at half the price. Nobody will contend that our marketing arrangements are so well run that prices could not be lowered.

Destroying food in order to keep up prices was considered one of the worst sins of capitalism in the period before the welfare state came into fashion. It is inconceivable that we in Israel should now defend this sin as inevitable the moment production rises. On this point, at least, principle should be identical with sound economics.

Local Economic Briefs

● The building activity financed by the Government's Housing Department came to over 13,000 dwelling units in various stages of completion on July 1. This included both the three-year housing scheme (1954/56) which is already nearing completion, and the projects financed out of the current year's housing budget. By the end of 1956, about 10,000 units are to be completed and another 11,000 during 1957. However, negotiations are under way to speed up the initiation of housing projects which are to be financed from next year's budget in order to prevent slack employment in the building industry.

● Total output of Arab farming amounted to IL24m. in the last agricultural year, i.e., 6 per cent of the country's total. The main products were vegetables (IL4m), tobacco (IL2.8m.), meat — mainly mutton and camel — (IL4m.), milk (IL3m., over half of it sheep milk), cereals (IL2.7m.), fruit (IL1.7m.) and manure (IL1.4m.). The Arabs produced 90 per cent of all the tobacco, 60 per cent of the olives, 20 per cent of the wheat and meat (excluding fowl) and about 10 per cent of the barley, vegetables and fruit.

● The May index of industrial production remained almost unchanged at 101. The upward trend continued in machinery, leather, textile, chemical, diamond and plastics industries, but the food, clothing, metal, electrical and mining industries moved downward.

● For the first time since 1949, the rate of money circulation ceased to increase this year. In the first quarter of 1956, it was 19.6 compared with 19.8 in the corresponding period of 1955, and in April-May 19.2 compared with 19.1 a year ago. The rate — calculated by bank deposits — was 13.9 in 1952 and 7.8 in 1950.

● We are notified that the setting up of the two plants at the Fertilizers and Chemicals factory has not been postponed because of delays in getting German equipment. The equipment for the Nitric Acid plant was already supplied from France under a special loan in 1954, but its erection had to wait until the Ammonia Plant was completed this year. The project for the Phosphate Salts plant was submitted to and approved by the Government only in 1955. Its completion date has been set for the early part of next year.

● Israel Railways have ordered 10 more tanker-wagons, each of 63 ton capacity, in Germany, to be delivered by the end of the current fiscal year. They will be used for transporting Heleta oil to the Haifa refinery.

GLUED SEAMS IN U.S.S.R.

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — A method of glueing the seams of clothing instead of sewing them will be adopted in Russia under the current Five Year Plan, according to the Assistant Minister of Light Industries, Nikolai Mirotvorstev, Moscow Radio reported today.

SELF-SERVICE IN BRITAIN

DURING recent years, self-service shops have been opened in Britain at a rate of about 50 per month, and their total number reached 3,100 this summer. Co-operatives still account for 60 per cent of the total, multiple stores for nearly 25 per cent and independents for the rest. However, the demand for self-service shops seems to be nearing saturation, and in some instances shops have been reconverted to counter service to avoid loss of customers.

ONIYAH WINS TURKISH TENDER

AN international tender worth $100,000 issued by the Turkish State Supply Office for supplies of carbon paper has been won by Oniyah Ltd., it is reliably learned. The company exported about $25,000 worth of goods, last year, mainly to Finland, Greece and New Zealand, but this is its first order of such a magnitude. It will keep the factory busy for the next five months on double shifts.

Though the carbon paper ordered by Turkey is of a low quality, the added value on it is said to be about 50 per cent.

Stocks and Commodities

Tel Aviv Continues Downward

QUIET conditions prevailed on the Tel Aviv market throughout the week. Turnovers remained generally small and, with few exceptions, the downward tendency continued.

Following a slackening in demand, dollar-linked securities lost ground. The cost-of-living index figures published on August 15th caused only a slight recess in the e.o.l.-linked stocks.

Palestine Potash ordinary preference shares and Palestine Electric second prefs improved during the week by 2-3 points on small demands. While Ata and Kurdaneh shares were slightly easier, Moller Textile fluctuated considerably from 840 pruta to 900 going down to 850 on Sunday.

On the curb slightly better conditions prevailed and Israel Oil Prospectors climbed to approximately IL12.-. Here, too, business was quiet.

In New York, prices of the Israel oil shares were slightly better, Israel American Oil was $3¾; Pan Israel $1¼ and Israel Mediterranean $1⅛. The latter two were noted on Friday in the most active stocks column, their turnover being between 16-17,000.

Lower Tendency on Wall Street

THE week in Wall Street closed with a generally lower tendency. International Oils fluctuated and finished slightly stronger. Dow Jones average for 30 Industrials were 515.79 as against 517.38 last week.

The demand in New York for shares in the Suez Canal has sharply increased since Egypt's nationalization move. According to a Reuter despatch from New York, some broker-houses had handled more orders within the last two weeks for the Suez Canal shares than they did in the previous two years. Prices were reported to have risen on speculation that shareholders would ultimately be paid off at $187.-, the price prevailing in New York just before the nationalization, or better. Immediately after the announcement of the nationalization, the price dropped to $145 — and hit a low of $135.-. Last week, however, the price of the Suez Canal shares was quoted at $152.- bid and $160.- asked.

London Market Is Optimistic

THE stock markets in London seem to respond to hopes that the Suez crisis will be settled satisfactorily. Advances in most sections were reported, including oil shares which finished higher than last week. Greek bonds moved up on prospects of a truce in Cyprus. The premiums on dollar-stocks, however, were higher at 5½%. It may be recalled that last week this premium reached a high of 7% and later receded to 4½% on Bank of England intervention by selling U.S. securities.

Paris Is Quiet and Firm

THE undertone on the Paris stock market was good with International Oils and Suez Canal providing firm spots. Suez Canal shares stood at 78,100 ffrs as against 67,800 last week, while the Royal Dutch were 102,400 ffrs as against 99,000 last week and the Sovereign was 4,400 as against 4,440.

On the other hand, the gold price dropped slightly and one kilobar was 480,000 ffrs as against 483,000 last week.

The unofficial rate for U.S. $ remained unchanged at ffrs 413.

Severe Import Policy in Egypt

Severe import restrictions have been published in Egypt, intended to cut, for the second part of the year, the 70 million Egyptian Pounds volume envisaged for the first part of 1956. The new regulations complicate the procedure for import licences while the prohibition of luxury goods such as cars, radios, refrigerators, washing machines etc., remains in force. Business circles commented very unfavorably on these regulations which appear to outdo the most pessimistic expectations.

In London, the prices of base metals were easier, Reuter's U.K. Commodity Index was 481.8 as against 483.9 last week.

As a result of a long winter and a severe spring frost, the total output of wheat in many European countries will be down as compared with the harvests of the last two years.

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Tel Aviv Stock Market

AUGUST 20, 1956

Pop. Loans	
1949/50 (IL10)	99
3½% Tavel Dollar 57/7	75½
4% Comp. Loan 55/57	92
3½% War Loan 54/59	95
3½% Gov. Bds. (large)	95½
4% Reg. Sterling "A"	93½
4% Reg. Israel Currency "B"	97½
Pal. Beaver Bds. Ser. 2	98½
Bk. Leumi ord. sh. (£)	109
Bearer Savings Cert.	95
A.-P.E. Investm. ord. sh. "B"	104½
Gazit ord. sh. "B"	94½
Elkern's Inv. ord.	151
P.E.C. Inv. ord. "B" h.d.	98½
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	72
Bizur 4% debs. 58/65	94
Nir 4% Debs. (bearer)	95
5% pref. sh.	98
Fass 4% debs. 48/64 reg.	97½
"Tuva" 5% debs.	98½
(I.L.D.C. ord. sh. Reg. 5% ded. c)	96
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	98
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh. (£)	97
Pal. Potash 6% pref. sh.	109
"A" ord. shares	88
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (1.4m)	102½
4½% P.E.C. Debs. 37/55	100½
Mekorot pref. sh.	79½
Ata ord. "B" sh.	105½
6-8% con. debs.	98
"Kurdaneh" ord. "B"	107
7% con. debs. 59/65	98½
Moller-Bez ord. sh. reg. 7)	840
Pal.-Brewery 8% con. sh.	70
Assis Rejerano "B" sh.	1250
"Tova" ord. sh. d)	104
Nesher 6% del. a. "A"	112
Pal. Cold St. 7% debs.	120
ord. sh. reg. (full div.)	106
Pal. Constr. Tr. 8% debs	95

Notes: a) purchasing price, b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-dividend; e) ex right; x) in % of IL1,800; y) in Prutot; z) 15.6/18.12. * Dollar; ** Index.

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Bar Ilan University
Ramat Gan
Academic Calendar

Examinations for Stipends	Aug. 29-30, 1956
Last Day for Submission of Dormitory Applications	Aug. 31, 1956
Entrance Examinations in Natural Sciences Dept.	Sept. 2-3, 1956
Last Day for Admission of New Students	Sept. 4, 1956
Registration of Teachers for Part-Time Studies	Sept. 10, 1956
Registration for Sophomore Classes	Sept. 11-13, 1956
Official Opening of Academic Year	Sept. 30, 1956
First Day of Classes	Oct. 1, 1956

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